THE

LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR AUGUST, 1808.

PARLIAMENTARY EXERTION.

HINTS ILLUSTRATING THE LABOURS OF PARLIAMENT, DURING THE LATE SESSION—Introductory to the Report and Resolutions of the Committee of the Hon. the House of Commons, appointed to examine the Subject of PUBLIC LOTTERIES: with Extracts from the Evidence adduced before the Committee, on which those Resolutions were founded.

THE PANORAMA was fortunate in its prediction, when the present Parliament was chosen, that the Salvation of this Country, and perhaps of Europe, would depend on its wisdom and fortitude: events have taken place, and are now passing over our heads, that have every appearance of verifying this prediction to its fullest extent. But what was completely beyond our power to anticipate is, that spirit of diligence and dispatch of business, which has hitherto animated our National Representation, and we trust will continue so to do. The times call for exertion; slumbering and sleeping would be mis-timed now. Gentlemen who are honoured with the most important commission which it is in the power of their fellow citizens to confer, must expect to be called to discharge it with zeal and alacrity. Their post requires them to be on the alert; vigilance and promptitude are the order of the day: like our gallant tars, they must be ever on the look out; and to this spirit they will owe their safety. After a cruize, to relate the events of it, is a matter of course: after a session, it is proper that constituents should be acquainted with the diligence of their deputies. We shall, therefore, communicate in a few words, some notion of the labours which have been undergone by the Members of the House of Commons, especially, during their late meeting.

The number of Acts that have been matured and passed is about *three hundred and fifty*. One object of these has been the increase of our national revenue, now become an immense total, and requiring the greatest skill, as well as the most extensive knowledge! This increase of revenue is effected principally by the increase of our trade, since happily we have no mines whence our currency may be obtained, but depend on foreign parts for the supply of our coinage, and the whole of our metallic accommodation. But the increase of foreign trade would add little to the wealth, and less to the comfort of the people, unless our internal resources were called into activity, and the land in which Providence has cast our lot, were cultivated with as much skill and to as much advantage as our commerce. Bills for draining of lands, now in a state of unprofitable humidity; and neither water nor earth, properly speaking, neither breeding fish, nor supplying food for animals, always meet with our hearty approbation; and these, with others for enclosing of wastes, and for improving our roads, and internal communications, have greatly occupied the Parliament during the last session. These bills are not of that vociferous description which calls on the whole nation for attention, and are rumoured and reported, commented on and canvassed, by all the world; but—*they do good silently*: with little observation, these are the real strength of the state; and when that which is trumpeted about as glory, and the generation which it dazzles under that character, is forgotten, the benefits derived from the augmentation of our internal capabilities and powers, will be permanent, extensive and sincere.

But, beside what bills have been completed into statutes, a number of curious

Reports have been produced during this session. These have embraced a variety of questions of great importance both in politics, in trade, in commerce, in agriculture, and have prepared the way for a full consideration of them, and, we trust, for a clear view of the means by which they may be brought to promote the interest of the commonwealth. We believe, we are safe in asserting, that not so few as *thirty committees* were sitting at the same period: and so great was the pressure of business, that, *three*, or *four*, or even on one occasion *six committees* (on private bills) occupied the same apartment. A slight degree of the amusing, connects itself with this circumstance; for report affirms, that even the apartments of the servants were not regarded, by the wealthiest commoners, or by the sons of our noblest peers, as uncomfortable, or as undignified, when the number of committees was so great as we have reported.

As to the election committees, we need only state, that several have been truly arduous and perplexing. The Downpatrick committee sat upwards of *fifty days*! a subject well calculated to try the temper; a length of time capable of putting the patience to the test—most thoroughly.

From among those Reports that have appeared to us most interesting to the public, *at this time*, or most likely to become so *when reference to them will be desirable on future occasions*, we have already inserted a selection in our work; others lie before us, awaiting insertion; and every possible attention will be paid to them in their turn. But, we have been particularly struck with the Report presented by Mr. Whitbread, their chairman, from the Committee on LOTTERIES: it combines the united interests of morals and finance; of public welfare, and of personal advantage: the extraordinary nature, too, of the evidence adduced on this occasion; the character of the evidences, the extent of the subject; the embarrassments attending it; with the acknowledged difficulty of remedying the evils from which it has hitherto been inseparable, form a very curious chapter in the history of the human mind; and have induced us to give it the earliest place in our power. The following extracts, though copious, have not exhausted the subject: which, no doubt, will again be pressed on the consideration of the legislature; when these excerpta will possess a distinguished acceptability. In the mean time if any thoughts on the matter, purporting to prevent the evils complained of, should occur to our friends, we should be happy to be the means of their publicity: in a case like that before us, neither the Parliament nor the Nation will be above deriving benefit from the suggestions of an individual, though not invested with a public character.

We wish to hint further, that the same evils and the same difficulties of suppressing them exist in foreign countries, as in our own island. In France the drawing of the Lottery is perpetual; if recollection serves us rightly, every six weeks; and the number of suicides which it occasions appeared as a very serious subject of consideration to Talleyrand, *then* a priest, and *bishop* of Autun. That since crafty statesman, then held them up as objects of horror; nor was he the only one who did so; Mercier added his voice in execrating them, although he is now reconciled by weighty arguments to a profitable place in their administration. By turning to our first volume, page 85, the reader will see that Naples is a scene of equal tumult; and that even the beggars risque in the Lottery the alms they receive. It requires all the confidence we possess in the evidences examined before the committee, (and our confidence rests on our personal knowledge of some of them) to believe that the same folly infatuates our compatriots—but the fact is so; and it is fit that the truth should be developed, that the necessity of applying some efficient corrective may be the more apparent.

But quitting that ungratifying theme, we close this introduction by expressing our unreserved conviction that the ensuing Session of Parliament, is one of the most important,—perhaps, we ought not even to suggest a parallel, but to say frankly, the most important, that British annals ever had, or ever can have, to record. The measures to be taken, to be approved or disapproved, involve not only our very existence as a nation, but that of Europe also, nay we might safely add that of the whole world—for all the world looks up to the British Isles! the British Parliament! and if our plans be either perverse, or imbecile, if either weak or wicked, "farewell, a long farewell to all our greatness!"—May that gracious Providence, which has hitherto been our munificent benefactor, be still our guide, our wisdom, and our protection!

REPORT ON THE DANGERS AND EVILS ATTENDING LOTTERIES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HON. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, appointed to inquire how far the Evils attending LOTTERIES have been remedied by the LAWS passed respecting the same; and to report their Observations thereupon, and upon such further Measures as may be necessary for the Remedy thereof.

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Your committee beg to call your attention to the evidence contained in the appendix, and more particularly to that of Mr. Wood, an officer appointed and paid by government, under the title of "Inspector of Lotteries," from whom your committee might have expected to derive the most material and satisfactory information upon all the matters referred to them; and more especially upon the steps he had lately taken in the execution of the duties of his office. It is manifest, however, that since the year 1802, when the scheme of the Lottery was altered, the Inspector of Lotteries has performed no duties; and he has declared to your committee that there do not appear to him to be any duties incumbent upon him to perform. Your committee have been further informed by Mr. Wood, [the inspector] that he believes, by the regulations adopted since the year 1802, the evils arising from the Lottery have been done away, and illegal insurances suppressed. But the examination of many other witnesses has proved to your committee that the information so given, by what your committee had a right to rely on as the most competent authority, is unfortunately altogether erroneous; and your committee have collected the reasons why information more to be depended upon has not been obtained from the source in question; for the details of which they refer you to the evidence itself.

Your committee are compelled to state, that the evils of clandestine insurance appear to them to prevail to a much greater extent than they had reason to suspect when they made their first report in the month of April last; and it now appears fairly questionable, whether the number of persons concerned in such practices has materially diminished, or the sums adventured have been at all decreased. The greater privacy with which the transactions are conducted of course makes every inquiry into their existence exceedingly difficult, whilst it produces combination, and renders the invention of any real remedy the more hopeless.

An Act was passed (22d Geo. III. c. 47.) intituled, "An Act for licensing Lottery-office keepers, and regulating the sale of Lottery Tickets." The breach of the Law was punished by penalties, recoverable before two magistrates, "and the usual powers were given for the recovery of the same, in case of non-payment, by warrant of distress and sale, and for want of sufficient distress, the offender to be sent to the house of correction, for any time not exceeding six months nor less than three, unless the penalty should be sooner paid." A power of mitigation was given to the magistrates, and no penalty could be recovered, unless the offence had been committed within twelve months preceding the commencement of the prosecution.

No alteration in the Law, with respect to illegal Insurance in Lotteries, was made until 1787, when an Act (27th Geo. III. c. 1.) was passed, for rendering more effectual the Laws now in being for suppressing unlawful Lotteries. In the preamble to the last-mentioned act, the 8th Geo. I. c. 2. the 12th Geo. II. c. 28. and the 22d Geo. III. c. 47. are recited; and it is further recited, "that great difficulties have arisen upon the methods of conviction of offenders against the said recited acts before justices of the peace, and many evasions of the said recited acts are daily put in practice;" and it was by the 2d sect. enacted, "that from and after the passing of said act, no pecuniary penalties incurred by any person concerned in Lotteries should be recovered before any justice, but might be sued for by action in any of the Courts at Westminster, and one moiety of the penalties, when recovered, should be applied for the use of his majesty, and the other moiety to the person who should sue for the same; and power was given in every such action to hold the offenders to bail, for any sum not exceeding £500."

All persons engaged in illegal insurance might also, under the authority of the 3d sect. of the last mentioned act, be deemed rogues and vagabonds, under the 17th Geo. II. c. 5.; and power was given to the magistrates before whom any person should be prosecuted as a rogue or vagabond, to commit the person so prosecuted to the house of correction, there to remain until the next general quarter sessions; and the justices are then to investigate the merits of the case, and to proceed according to the provisions contained in the 17th Geo. III.

In consequence of the representations which were made, of the extent to which common informers, aided by attornies, had abused the powers given by the 2d sect. of the 27th Geo. III. c. 1. it was enacted, by an act passed in the 33d Geo. III. c. 62. sect. 38. "That from and after the commencement of the said act, it should not be lawful for any per-

son to commence or prosecute any action for the recovery of penalties inflicted by any of the laws touching or concerning Lotteries, unless the same should be commenced in the name of His Majesty's Attorney General;" and by sect. 40 of the same act it was enacted, "that if any person should be brought before two magistrates, and should be convicted of any offence against the statute of the 27th Geo. III. whereby he should be adjudged a rogue and vagabond, the said magistrates should commit such offender to the house of correction, there to remain for any space of time not exceeding six calendar months nor less than one month, and until the final period of the drawing of the Lottery, in respect whereof such offence should be committed; and that the proceeding should be without appeal, and not removable by *certiorari*, or otherwise into any court whatsoever."

No evidence has been given to the committee to shew what were the difficulties which occurred in the conviction of offenders under the 22d Geo. III. c. 47, and the acts recited therein; but it appears from the preamble to the 27th Geo. III. c. 1, that difficulties had occurred, and that many evasions of that act had been put in practice. It is therefore reasonable to presume that the provisions of that act had been found insufficient to suppress the practice of insuring in the Lottery. In the hope therefore of more effectually suppressing the evil, the 27th Geo III. c. 1 was passed; but it appears from the evidence of Mr. Estcourt, and more especially from the letter from the Under-Sheriffs of Middlesex addressed to him, and contained in his evidence, that the provisions of that act had been perverted to the purposes of extortion, and had been productive of very serious evil.

In order to counteract this new evil, the 30th Geo. III. c. 62, sect. 38 was passed, directing that no action should be commenced or prosecuted, except in the name of the Attorney General.

In consequence of this limitation, very few actions have, as appears from the evidence given to the committee, been commenced since the passing of the last-mentioned act, although there is no doubt that Insurance in the Lottery is still carried on to a great extent.

The evidence which has been given with respect to the practical inconveniences resulting from the provisions of the 27th Geo. III. proves, that it would be impolitic again to have recourse to the provisions of that act, and yet it is very difficult to suggest any middle course between limiting the power of commencing actions to the Attorney General, and giving that power to common informers. In the one case, there will probably be reason to complain of inactivity in enforcing the law, and in the other, of a corrupt and mischievous perversion of it. It might perhaps be proper to authorize the police magistrates, and the magistrates of the city, to direct actions to be commenced, when evidence to warrant that direction shall have been given upon oath before them. This however would be a novel and perhaps an improvident power to grant, and considerable difficulty would occur in carrying the principle into effect.

By the 27th Geo. III. all persons engaged in illegal Insurance might be treated as rogues and vagabonds, under the 17th Geo. II. c. 5; and the magistrates had the power of committing them to the house of correction until the next general quarter sessions. It appears from the evidence given to the committee, that in the interval between the commitment and the trial, the witnesses were generally tampered with or removed, and conviction became impossible. In order to obviate this difficulty, a power was given by 33 Geo. III. to two magistrates, to commit such persons to the house of correction for any period not exceeding six months nor less than one, and until the end of the drawing of the Lottery, in respect of which the offence had been committed; and the proceeding was without appeal, and not removable by *certiorari* or otherwise into any other court. From this enactment, it appears that the legislature has been under the necessity of granting very large and extraordinary powers to magistrates, in order to diminish the evil arising from insurance in Lotteries, and the circumstances which gave rise to it shew that no pecuniary means are wanting to enable those who are engaged in this practice to evade the punishment of the law.

Your committee have to lament that it is not in their power to furnish to the House any more satisfactory result of this part of their labours: but when it is recollected that for many years past the attention of the most acute and ingenious persons, well acquainted with the whole of the Lottery system, both legal and fraudulent, under the auspices of successive ministers, have been directed to this object without success; that it has been represented to your committee, that the lottery and illegal insurances are inseparable; that the former cannot exist without the latter for its support; that a system of connivance in those acts which the law prohibits pervades all ranks concerned, from the persons contracting with government under the law, down to the meanest wretch employed in the violation of the law, and its most ordinary victim: your committee did not enter upon this matter with much prospect of success, and do not therefore feel any very great disappointment at the issue; they are persuaded the house will not impute to them any want

of attention to the subject, or zeal in the execution of their duty.

In truth, the foundation of the Lottery is so radically vicious, that your committee feel convinced that, under no system of regulations which can be devised, will it be possible for parliament to adopt it as an efficient source of revenue, and at the same time divest it of all the evils and calamities of which it has hitherto proved so baneful a source.

A spirit of adventure must be excited amongst the community, in order that government may derive from it a pecuniary resource. That spirit is to be checked at a certain given point, in order that no evils may attend it—the latter object has not hitherto been attained; with all the pains which have been bestowed upon it. Your committee are of opinion, that its attainment is impossible.

The ingenuity of persons interested in breaking the law, is always upon the watch for its new enactments, and has hitherto always baffled the sagacity of the legislature. Added to which, there can be no hope of greater purity amongst the persons employed to detect and bring the offenders to punishment than has hitherto been experienced, or than now exists. The statute book is burthened with regulations entirely repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, rigorous and oppressive in the extreme, which, if they are ever executed, fall only upon the ignorant and destitute, whilst the wealthy and more profligate hold them in utter contempt: and this unseemly state of things is allowed to continue, in order that the state may derive a certain annual sum from the partial encouragement of a vice, which it is the object of the law, in all other cases, and at all other times, most diligently to repress.

In the meantime your committee find, that by the effects of the Lottery, even under its present restrictions, idleness, dissipation, and poverty are increased, the most sacred and confidential trusts are betrayed, domestic comfort is destroyed, madness often created, crimes, subjecting the perpetrators of them to the punishment of death, are committed, and even suicide itself is produced, as will fully appear in the evidence submitted to the House. Such have been the constant and fatal attendants upon State Lotteries, and such your committee have too good grounds to fear will be their invariable attendants so long as they are suffered, under whatever checks or regulations, to exist.

The question naturally occurs to your committee, whether any pecuniary advantage, however large or convenient, can compensate to a state for the amount of vice and misery thus necessarily produced by the levy of it.

The answer to this question is submitted to your wisdom and deliberation. But in order that the House may come to a decision, in every view so important to the interests and happiness of the community, without prejudice, your committee cannot conclude without expressing a decided opinion, that the pecuniary advantage derived from a State Lottery is much greater in appearance than in reality. When we take into consideration the increase of poor's rates arising from the number of families driven by speculations in the Lottery, whether fortunate or otherwise, to seek parochial relief, the diminished consumption of exciseable articles during the drawings, and other circumstances deducible from the evidence, they may well be considered to operate as a large deduction from the gross sums paid into the Exchequer by the contractors. On the other hand, the sum raised upon the people is much greater in proportion to the amount received by the state, than in any other branch of revenue.

No mode of raising money appears to your committee so burthensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known, where the chances are so great against the adventurer; none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive.

In the lower classes of society the persons engaged, whether successful or unfortunate, are, generally speaking, either immediately or ultimately tempted to their ruin; and there is scarcely any condition of life so destitute and abandoned, that its distresses have not been aggravated by this allurement to gaming, held forth by the state.

Your committee are conscious that they are far from having exhausted all the grounds upon which it might be urged, that the Lottery ought not to be resorted to as a financial resource. The reasoning upon them appears to your committee to apply with peculiar force to the situation, the habits, and all the circumstances, of a great manufacturing and commercial nation, in which it must be dangerous, in the highest degree, to diffuse a spirit of speculation, whereby the mind is misled from those habits of continued industry which insure the acquisition of comfort and independence, to delusive dreams of sudden and enormous wealth, which most generally end in abject poverty and complete ruin. If after all that has been stated, and a perusal of the evidence, the House shall think proper to sanction the adoption of the Lottery in any future session of parliament, your committee recommend to your consideration the various suggestions contained in their two reports for the alteration of the law, from which they are willing to hope, at least, that some beneficial selection may be made. But they cannot flatter themselves with the expectation that they have been much more fortunate than the able persons who have applied themselves with so much industry and so little success to the same subject, and to whom the public are in-

debted for their attempt to correct the evils which, in the opinion of your committee, can only be done away by the suppression of the cause from which they are derived.

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Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that (in case it shall be thought expedient to continue state lotteries) the number thereof in each year should be limited to two lotteries, of not more than 30,000 tickets each; that the number of days allowed for drawing, instead of ten, the present number, should be brought back to eight for each lottery, the number fixed in 1802: that the number of tickets to be drawn each day should be uncertain, and left to the discretion of the commissioners of stamp duties, and kept secret till the close of the drawing each day, care being taken, as the lottery proceeds, not to leave too great a number undrawn on the latter days of drawing, but that one moiety or upwards be drawn on the four first days thereof.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that no person should be allowed to deal in lottery tickets without a licence for that purpose from the commissioners of stamp duties, and that the provision to that effect, in the 2d section of 22 Geo. III. cap. 47, repealed in 1802, and not renewed in the late acts, should be re-enacted, with this addition, that every licensed lottery office keeper should be allowed to take out from the stamp office, in addition to his own licence, a limited number of licences for agents, with a stamp duty of about one-tenth of that paid by himself, in the proportion of two such agents' licences, for every 150 tickets shared by him at the stamp office; and that all persons should be forbidden, under a heavy penalty, to act as agents for any lottery office keeper, or to deal in lottery tickets, except persons so licensed.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that in order to prevent persons setting up licensed lottery offices as a cloak for carrying on illegal insurances, the number of tickets required to be shared in each lottery, in order to entitle the parties to a licence, should be extended from *thirty* to *one hundred and fifty*; and that such licences should be renewed for every lottery upon the parties continuing to share that number of tickets.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the limitation of hours during which lottery offices may be open for the transaction of business, viz. from 8 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, enacted by 22 Geo. III. cap. 47, and renewed in the lottery acts of 1802, and the three following years, but omitted in those of the two last years, ought in future to be re-enacted, without the exception therein made with respect to Saturday, when lottery offices ought to be shut at as early an hour as on other evenings.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that all persons concerned in hawking about lottery tickets and shares for sale, in distributing hand-bills respecting lotteries otherwise than in the offices of licensed persons, in illuminating lottery offices for outside show, in exhibiting lottery schemes and bills upon boards, carts, or carriages, in town or country, should be subjected, on conviction before a magistrate, to a considerable penalty, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a limited period.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the exemption of licensed lottery office keepers, from the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and police magistrates, by inserting in sec. 34 of the last lottery act, the words, "if not licensed to divide tickets "into shares, in the manner aforesaid," is inexpedient, and ought to be discontinued; and that such lottery office keepers ought in future to be subjected in common with other persons to such jurisdiction.

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The following information is extracted from the Appendix to the preceding Report.

GAMBLING.

Formerly, these evils used to occupy only forty-two days of drawing, and for a fortnight before the drawing began; but now these things are going forwards nearly all the year round. There has been what is almost a continual lottery, and the spirit of gambling is more encouraged. *Formerly*, the offices were by law to be shut up at eight o'clock, except on the day preceding the drawing, when they were allowed to be kept open till twelve, but now there is no limit as to the time of their being kept open.

Formerly, The insurance for high sums exceeded that for low ones. The first men in the kingdom, noblemen, merchants, and others, used to insure in this way for one thousand or five thousand guineas.

NUMBER OF SHARES.

The low price occasions the Lottery to be diffused into small parts, so that in fact at present there are a great many more tickets shared in sixteenths than when tickets were cheaper. Twenty years ago, it used to be reckoned that the aggregate of the whole tickets shared was generally multiplied by eight to find the number of shares; but in the present, and in the two or three last Lotteries, it may be multiplied by ten, the higher shares having decreased, and the lower shares increased.

LITTLE GOES.

Little goes are little lotteries, on the same plan as the great lotteries, and drawn in the same manner.

There are generally about five or six little goes in the year, and they are generally conducted by two or three of the Lottery-office-keepers who are licensed.

It is the cover of the state Lotteries that leads to the little go. It appears that they begin in the State Lottery, but have not patience to wait till another State Lottery, and they gamble in some little go; a little go is never heard of during the State Lottery.

LAWFUL AGENTS.

The employment of agents in the country within the last year or two has been at least doubled: *i. e.* by some houses. Others have been more cautious. Mr. Hodges observes, at first they required £10 licences for the country agents; then that was dropped, and there has been an increase of country agents. We had fifty, but we have decreased half, because they were not acquainted. We have twenty-five only now, and we had fifty. Many of them failed, and became bankrupts.

The Lottery now finds its way to villages: in the country it is confined to the shares, not to insurances. It extends to the labouring people, and raises a spirit of gambling where it was not before.

No agent ought to be suffered without a licence either in town or country. At present, every person may be an agent without paying any sum at all for a licence, and by these means at present persons are enabled to sell tickets even in villages, which before was never done.

These agents are allowed on a whole ticket 1s.; on a half-ticket 2s.; on a quarter of a ticket 1s. 6d.; on an eighth 1s.; and on the sixteenth of a ticket 6d.; together with all the charges and expenses they may be put to, in parcels, carriage, the putting up, and the circulation of posting bills and also the expences of advertising. One of the profits of the agent consists in his having sums in his hands belonging to principals in London, of which he is able to make use in his own business.

Many old steady correspondents who had been accustomed to buy tickets and halves, now buy quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, because the Lotteries of late have made more frequent calls on their purses than it has been convenient for them to answer.

Those who buy are in a good measure the same persons in different Lotteries. There are certain persons who are disposed to that kind of adventure, and who make their purchases more or less in every Lottery.

UNLAWFUL AGENTS.

Insurances in the Lottery exist to the same extent as they did formerly, but not so much in the open face of day. Formerly persons without capital and without principal, illuminated shop windows, and put up patent lamps, and did this in the open face of day, for illegal insurances. But now, it is believed, that full three parts out of four of such illegal insurances, ultimately find their way into the shops of, and are monopolized by, the licenced Lottery-office keepers; because, though this business is done secretly, in holes and corners through almost every alternate green-grocer's shop, or chandler's shop, or shoe-maker's shop, and though it is collected by men called Morocco Men, yet they are the subordinate agents of licenced Lottery-office-keepers in general; and what multiplies this mischief of insurance more than it would otherwise be, is, that the adventurer and the dupe of last year, become an animal of prey in the present year, for they find out that these Morocco Men, who have the collecting of the sums of money, get considerable sums themselves, many of them getting 7½ per cent, and a quarter profit upon the whole speculation at the end of the Lottery, without the chance of losing. Then they take to the same practice, and seduce fresh persons to lay out their money with them.

It was a well known fact, that many persons had acquired considerable fortunes by carrying on illegal insurances, and it was not uncommon for one of these persons to employ twenty or thirty agents of different descriptions, daily to collect the insurances during the forty-two days of drawing of each Lottery, some in cellars and others in garrets, whilst others were permitted to attend at the bar of a coffee house, or admitted into private families for the purpose of insuring for money, or, in other words, for the purpose of receiving a small sum of money, to return a larger sum if any given number in the Lottery on a given day should be drawn blank or prize, and the premiums were adapted to all descriptions of people; any sum might be insured from one guinea to twenty guineas, so that persons of the lowest description might be accommodated. The price of insurance for a guinea at the commencement of the Lottery was 8d., and it gradually increased as the drawing of the Lottery proceeded.

INSURERS.

When caught, many in a room together, most of them are found to be poor women, and perhaps in their pockets 20 or 30, to 40 or 60 duplicates of their things pledged, even their pillows, beds, and bolsters, and their clothes, till they have been almost naked.

They insure for guineas and half guineas, and I believe, calling a whole number £20, they insure halves, quarters, and sixteenths.

There are various methods of insuring, in which very small sums, even the halfpence in their pockets, are risked in this line of gambling.

There is no legal penalty; the only punishment is committment as rogues and vagabonds. They are generally committed for from one

month to three months, but sometimes commitment is for six months.

There are generally two parties, one to prosecute, because they have not been bribed, and the other to endeavour to get rid of the evidence that might have been brought forward against the accused party, either by calling the witnesses on one side, or by using means to persuade them to go out of the way.

People have taken things out of a ready furnished room, and pledged them to make up money for the Lottery.

If an adventurer loses *four* days, *he never can recover his loss*; and as to the *Insurer*, his risk is so great, that by one day's ill luck he may be entirely ruined.

EXPENCES OF OFFICES.

Those offices which share no more than thirty Tickets at the Stamp-office (the number required by law to entitle them to a licence) cannot have sufficient business in that way to support an office, as their profits upon them, and upon any proportionate number of whole tickets which they sell, must be so very small, as to make a certain loss by the legal part of the business. The expence of an office can scarcely be less than £500 per annum; and, if much business is done, considerably more; which £500 may be set down as follows:

	£.
Rent and Taxes	200
Licence	50
Seat in Hall	10
Clerks (at least)	200
Porter	50
	£510

Those office-keepers who do illegal business are protected by the inspector, who may be seen daily and nightly at their offices, but seldom in any of the offices where tickets and shares are sold.

The expence of propagating a Lottery of 60,000 tickets within the last ten years, has not exceeded £7,000; whereas the expence of the four last Lotteries, on the part of the contractors and office-keepers, has not been less than £70,000 or £80,000. There are upwards of 100 country newspapers, in which, in the course of a week, the Lottery advertisements are in general inserted twice.

These practices set people against the Lotteries. Lotteries are now so frequent, that the public cannot recover from one Lottery to another.

PROFIT OF CONTRACTORS, OFFICES, &c.

The general advance put upon tickets by the contractors has been about £3 per ticket, not varying much under or over. This is in consideration of the certain loss on such tickets as the contractor is not able to sell, the expence he must necessarily be put to in the sale of his Lottery, and the profit which he naturally expects on such a concern.

The Lottery is sold pretty well of which four-fifths of the tickets are sold. The contractors for the present Lottery, it is imagined, will sell about 17,000 tickets out of 25,000.

The profit derived by letting seats in Guildhall, made part of the revenue of the corporation of the city of London, and amounted to from 4 to £500 per annum.

There is an incorrigible propensity in the middling and lower classes to game in illegal insurances. The public has a comparative advantage in point of price or premium in insuring, preferably to buying legal shares; for the disadvantage of the adventurer on insurance never exceeds 20 per cent. or thereabouts, and sometimes is so low as 12¼ per cent. whereas in the purchase of legal shares they encounter a loss of 100 per cent. This high price of legal shares originates in the middle hands through which the tickets and shares pass. In the present Lottery, the chancellor of the exchequer sold the tickets at £17 and a fraction. Those tickets were not intrinsically worth £10 each, when it is considered that the contractors lay out their money in prompt payment, and there is an interval before they receive it back again. Thus there is £7 added on the true value of the ticket. The contractor sold it again to the licensed Lottery-office keepers at £20, 19s, between £3 and £4 more than the contractor gave for it. The licensed office-keeper puts another profit on it, which, though small on whole tickets, (only 1s.) yet when divided again into different kinds of shares, gives £1 more. The lower class having this propensity to gaming, are, from the high price of legal shares, shut out from the fair market, and are therefore induced to resort to the unlawful practice of insurance. The Lottery schemes of the present day contain too many large prizes, £10,000 should be the highest prize; and there should be no prizes less than £50, or £40 at the least, for the legal adventurer, who now pays 28s. for a sixteenth, in case it comes up a £21 prize, gets only 26s. of his money back again, and in case it comes up only a £15 prize, he gets only 18s. of his money back again, which gives great dissatisfaction among the middle and lower orders, particularly when we take into the account the vast number of blanks compared to the prizes, which appear to be in proportion of three to one.

Mr. Wood, the Lottery inspector, was charged in the court of exchequer with receiving bribes, some stated to be directly received as bribes, and others as loans; and Mr. Wood, in his answer upon oath, contented himself with swearing, "that he verily believed that "the object of that application to the court

" of exchequer against him was to procure " an affidavit from him, upon which he " might, by false witnesses, be indicted for " perjury."

The incidents to the Lottery are, postage of letters, stamps, duties on advertisements, excise duty on paper and candles, &c. reckoned at a profit to government of £2 a ticket.

Every Lottery falls off in its sale.

The lower class of people buy nearly two-thirds of what is sold.

What do you mean by the lower class?—Mechanics and servants, and inferior tradesmen. People from workhouses buy shares of tickets, and from all quarters.—*Mr. Shewell.*

LEGAL OPPRESSIONS.

In 1787, insurances were punishable in *two* ways, one by writ of capias, the other under the vagrant law. This power given to every person to arrest his neighbour for 500l. set all the qui tam attornies to work, and caused hundreds of persons to be sworn into prison, upon the oaths or pretended oaths of people that could not afterwards be found, and which was done only to extort money. These capias's were so numerous, that they employed all the sheriffs' officers in London and Middlesex to execute them; until at last, in 1791, the sheriff complained, as I was told by the under-sheriff, that his officers could do no other business, and obtained from government, in 1793, a clause to prevent any person suing for penalties by capias, except the attorney-general. Between that time and 1802, considerably more than 1000 persons were imprisoned for offences against the lottery acts, some at the suit of the attorney-general, and others as rogues and vagabonds, at an immense expense to government in hiring informers, constables, &c. and at great danger to the person who held the office of inspector, and that without effecting the least abatement of the evil of insurance. In 1802, Irish lotteries were abolished, and English lotteries were new modelled; the long drawings were reduced from forty-two days to eight days; insurances dropped in the same proportion, and the profits to government increased to nearly double what they were before. The old regulation laws respecting lotteries became of course a dead letter, and were repealed one by one until they were all out of force, except a few old clauses which were necessary, and were continued in the new acts; and it was the desire of the then lord mayor and other city magistrates that the whole might be put into one act, and thus all the clauses for creating and regulating the lotteries for each year appear in the act for that year. In 1806, every person might *sell* lottery tickets or shares or particular chances without a licence; which plan of allowing every person to deal spreads the market all over the kingdom, and occasions the high price of tickets; but no person could *make* shares, or such chances as the act permits, without a licence, and giving a bond of 1000l. to the stamp-office.—*Mr. Wood.*

By the power given by this act, the common informer was authorized to issue process at his own discretion against any persons he might think proper, specifying therein the amount of the penalties sued for, whereof an affidavit should be first made and filed, and to arrest them for the same; and in consequence thereof, the process of the court, in the hands of the common informer, assisted by professional men who employed themselves in these kind of proceedings, became a nuisance of the most serious nature; and complaints were made of the abuse of their process from all parts of the metropolis, and amongst others from the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who represented that these actions were so frequent, and the responsibility of themselves and their officers so great, that unless a stop was put to it, no person would be found to execute the office of under-sheriff, without the risk of being totally ruined.—*Mr. Estcourt.*

As we recollect the penalties of illegal insurance sometimes amounted to 500l. before that statute, it was the custom for common informers to sue out writs of capias against the same person for several penalties, to prevent the possibility of procuring bail without the consent of the plaintiff or his attorney, the price of which consent varied according to the supposed ability of the defendant; it was enormous; from 20l. to 50l. according to circumstances; on payment of which, the party was liberated, and no further proceeding took place.— These arrests were usually on a Saturday evening, in order to keep the party in custody on Sunday, as the most favourable for the prosecutor to make his terms of compromise; and there was too much reason to believe that some of the sheriff's officers were in collusion with the common informer or his attorney.—*Messrs. Birchell and Sayer, Under-Sheriffs.*

An attorney of the name of Sandbich, another of the name of Crosley, and one of the name of Clement, were in the habit of suing a great deal under this act of parliament, and made no scruple of sacrificing the interest of the King to the interest of their client; for instance, they took 10l. or 20l. in an action brought for 500l., by which the King only got 10l. and the plaintiff 10l., but the attorney received a gross sum for his costs, not only that his bill was never taxed, but that no bill at all was frequently made out, but a gross sum pitched upon for costs, infinitely beyond what he ought to have had, had his bill been taxed.

Mr. Wood being jealous of the right which the public at large possessed of prosecuting offenders of this sort, wished to divest the public of that right, and to substitute in its stead a close system, by which the right of prosecuting should be confined to himself, and to the commissioners of stamps, and to his Majesty's attorney-general; and the establishment of that close system enabled Mr. Wood to make it, when he chose, a system of favouritism and protection: insomuch, that Mr. Wood was regularly pensioned by persons engaged in lottery speculations, both of a legal and an illegal nature; yet, though he had received great bounty at their hands, there was great ingratitude about him, for that, in spite of all that, he was now and then endeavouring to cramp their proceedings.

The licensed office-keepers who are engaged in this sort of traffic, it is said, send a list, or in some other way communicate to Mr. Wood the names and places of abode of those Morocco* men, in order that he may know that those persons so contained in that list are their subordinate agents, and must not be meddled with; so that Mr. Wood knows exactly what proportion of persons belong to A. a licenced lottery-office keeper, and to B. a licenced lottery-office keeper, and so forth. About six years ago, Mr. Wood was seized with a sudden fit of severity, and, in the course of one term, he caused to be arrested by writs of capias perhaps from 300 to 400 persons; which, with the exception of a very few, perhaps about twelve, were persons of the very lowest class of life, many of them married women, and many of them washer-women, chair-women, and persons of that description; so that government necessarily had to pay to the solicitor of stamps heavy costs, for having instituted so great a number of unproductive suits, and the Treasury was greatly displeased. The poor were put into prison, and after remaining there, some a month, some two months, and some three months, and so on, Mr. Wood, either by himself, or by his brother, or father, or some relation, told them they had better petition the commissioners of stamps, stating their indigence; and when the commissioners came to know what sort of wretched beings they had in prison, their humanity urged them to set them at liberty by degrees.—But in some instances, Mr. Wood made mistakes, and arrested some of the subordinate agents of the lottery-office-keepers, supposed to be on terms of friendship; and when it was intimated to Mr. Wood that he had done wrong, by the licenced office-keepers, the defendant has been illegally put out of the lock-up-house, and sent about his business, without the sheriff being ever called upon to make any return to the writ, without any further proceedings being had upon it, and without its ever having come to the knowledge of the solicitor of stamps, or of the commissioners, or of his Majesty's attorney-general, that such defendants had at all been arrested; and that upon such occasions, the officer has been rendered secure by Mr. Wood's promise, that he would take care that he (the officer) should never be called upon for the return of the writ.—*Mr. Bellis, heretofore Assistant to a Police Magistrate.*

The following remarkable and distressing accounts, we have authenticated by adding the names, &c. of the Evidencees.

MISERIES PRODUCED BY LOTTERIES.

IT WOULD BE TOO TEDIOUS TO ENTER INTO THE DETAILS OF THE MISERY WHICH THIS FATAL DELUSION, STIMULATED BY THE ARTFUL DEVICES OF THOSE WHO ARE CONCERNED IN THE LOTTERIES, HAS PRODUCED, AND MUST CONTINUE TO PRODUCE, UNTIL A RADICAL CHANGE SHOULD BE EFFECTED, SINCE, WERE IT POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN A HISTORY OF ALL THE LAMENTABLE CASES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED, IT WOULD FILL VOLUMES TO RECOUNT THEM.

No revenue has been obtained to the state at half the expence, in point of pecuniary sacrifice to the public, independent of the excessive injury to the morals of the people, as Lotteries in the manner they are now constituted. They have been a productive harvest to the most idle, the most profligate, and the most abandoned and depraved members of the community, many of whom have, through this medium, acquired princely fortunes within the last thirty years. These successes have stimulated others to follow the evil example: great capitals have been employed in the trade of illegal insurances, and long practice has enabled these mischievous agents to systematize their designs in so perfect a manner as to elude detection. Their profits on the money received during each Lottery are estimated at 33⅓ per cent. clear of all expences. From 7½ to 10 per cent. is generally allowed to morocco men, who go about for the purpose of soliciting persons to insure. A very considerable proportion of women who can write, and know a little of figures, are employed in this nefarious trade, and when any of them are convicted and imprisoned, there is generally a stipulation with their principal that they shall be allowed two guineas a week during the term of their imprisonment. It is not easy to estimate the annual expence which Lotteries cost the public, the following statement, however, is hazarded;

* Morocco-men are so called from carrying a morocco pocket-book with them, for the purpose of insuring.

	£.	
Suppose three annual Lotteries, each of 25,000 tickets, the public receives	600,000	
Contractor's profit at £1 per ticket	75,000	
Lottery-office keeper's profit	100,000	
Insurer's profit 33⅓ per cent. on £1,000,000	333,000	
Total		£1,108,000
The public are supposed to pay for 75,000 tickets, including the additional advance on halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths, £17 a ticket		1,275,000
The lower class who insure are supposed to pay		1,000,000
	£	£2,275,000
Deduct prizes	750,000	
Deduct hits obtained by inferior classes who insure 25 per cent.	250,000	
		1,000,000
Loss to the public, to gain £600,000 to the state, yearly		£1,275,000

Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Magistrate.

I remember one very strong instance of distress arising out of the transactions in the lottery, four or five years ago. It was the case of a journeyman who belonged to a club, which club purchased a ticket that came up a great prize. The share of this man was £100, or thereabouts; he had been an industrious working man before, and he was persuaded by his friends to invest the money in the stocks, in the joint names of himself and his wife, in order to prevent his making away with it. He did so, but he soon got into habits of idleness now he was possessed of the money, and he wanted his wife to join in the transfer of it. That occasioned quarrels, which proceeded to assaults; he changed his habits of industry to those of drunkenness and idleness, and destroyed all his domestic comforts. It was the ruin of the family.

The persons insuring are principally women of a low description, about nine women to one man always. One great evil is the disputes which it occasions between the women and their husbands. The women insure without the knowledge of their husbands, and then pawn their cloaths.

In another case, a man insured seven shillings, to receive 20 guineas if a certain number was drawn on a particular day a prize of above £15; the number I believe was 1,070, but that number will do for the purpose of exp'anation. It happened that the number came up a prize of above £15, and when the man claimed his money the next day the insurer shewed him a book where it was not 1,070, but 11,070, so he had prefixed a 1 in the book to alter the number.

The distress occasioned by dealing in the Lottery among the lower order of housekeepers prevents their being able to pay their taxes.—*Robert Baker, Esq. Magistrate.*

I have been frequently applied to for aid, having a benevolent society at my chapel, and I have in general examined the cases myself; frequently I have had the persons with me, and sometimes I went to them to ask the source of their distress. It often happened that their distress arose from the misconduct of the husband, and sometimes from the misconduct of the wives, in their going to insure in the Lottery, in St. Giles's parish, somewhere near Seven Dials, with the persons who had the habit of collecting in public-houses, where those called collectors of insurance used to come. After they had drank a little at those places, they were more inclined to embark, until all the money about them was expended in that way; and several instances have come within my knowledge of their returning home, and selling their property to raise more money, when the children perhaps have been starving, at least wanting the common necessaries of life.

I was glad the drawing was curtailed, which saved a great deal of mischief.

When the lottery was so long in drawing, the premium was, during the first days, so low, that many were tempted to try their chance, and they were led to the whole series of the forty-two days.

I knew a widow, in a good line of business as a silk dyer, which I suppose brought her in about £400 a-year clear. She kept a very good house, and I was in habits of intimacy with the family. The foreman she had was in the habit of insuring, he was led astray, and they insured to the amount of £300 or £400 a-night, although the foreman had only £30 a-year wages. It appeared, on his decease, he had insured immense sums of money. Within the last year of his life, I found that he had spent upwards of 100 guineas in the lottery, purchasing one ticket at £16, and insuring away the rest. It came up blank at last, and I verily believe it was the death of him. He died insolvent; I acted as his executor, and paid three or four shillings in the pound for him. He had received a great many bills for his mistress, which he had never crossed out, and he ruined her. She was not able to pay three shillings in the pound. She was obliged to go into an almshouse, and she died there in four or five

months. They would send all the plate she had to raise money to carry on an insurance, which had begun perhaps at a low price.

A gentleman who drew him into the snare, was ruined by it. His wife had £400 a-year. and it was settled upon her. He sold his life-interest, and she was obliged to live upon charity during the last seven or eight years; he died within the rules of the Fleet-prison. He formerly kept his carriage, and lived in Queen-square. It was like intoxication with him. If a man gets into the habit of it, he does not leave it.

I know of another very remarkable case. The man was a coachman. The family consisted of the man, his wife, and an orphan child they took care of. This was two years and a half ago. They resolved, as soon as they bought some tickets, to insure them, which they understood was legal; they insured, and kept on insuring during the eight days (the lottery was eight days drawing), and on the eighth day they got all their money back by insuring. They took care to cover the premium of the day before on the succeeding day, they got each of them 1-16th of £20,000 prize, the coachman, his wife, and the child. From that period the man became a noted gambler in the lottery. He did not know what to do with the money, and he was going to spend it all that way; on which she entreated that he would buy into the stocks; and after £200 was gone he bought into the stocks, and soon afterwards he went out of his mind, and he was always raving about the lottery. He has since recovered his senses, and he comes to my chapel. The wife fretted herself to death; the last stage of her illness was the dropsy. I attended her in her last moments.

To one woman I gave five shillings to buy bread with for herself and her children. I gave it as treasurer to a benevolent society. Her husband took it away, and went to one of those collectors of Insurances and laid it out, and they were obliged to go to the overseer of the poor to get relief that night, otherwise they would have been starved. There is another instance of a young woman now at Botany-bay. She had insured three numbers which she had dreamt about, and she procured money by improper means which led her to her fate. I knew her before she lived with the person whom she robbed.——*Rev. W. Gurney, Rector of St. Clements Danes, and Minister to the Free Chapel in West-street, St. Giles's.*

With respect to the evil of insurance, there is no calculating the misery that it entails upon the people; a man of the name of Lear, a baker at Walworth, two years ago had lost every thing he had by insuring, and at that time he had a bill of £15 out, which he relied upon paying, by getting what is called a "hit" in the lottery; he got nothing, and hung himself directly. The bill purported to be signed by somebody else. Another unhappy man, who kept the White Conduit-house at Pentonville, a man of great property, possessing the land all about his house, he lost every shilling he had, and within these two years, I think, came to the workhouse; about two years since, I saw him in a wretched condition, with scarcely any clothes to his back. He was guilty of no other vice or extravagance that I ever heard of. A poor woman, who lived in one of the handsome streets leading down to the Thames, and kept a house handsomely furnished, that she used to let out in lodgings, lost to the last shilling, and is now in an alms-house. This circumstance has happened within two or three years, or less. But the general evil is to the very poor working people; among whom women sometimes pawn their husbands' clothes, so that they have not had a thing to put on on Sunday when they came home. A woman, whom I attended at Hatton-garden before Mr. Baker and the magistrates there the other day, said she had six children, and that her husband would murder her when she got home, because she had been insuring in the lottery.——*Mr. Robert Holloway.*

Insurances now go on, and to a very great extent; but since the offices have been put a stop to, it is more private, and in its consequence more destructive, because a woman, when she begins to insure, is under the necessity of keeping it a secret. She feels it is a crime; she is therefore obliged to go step by step, and, as she proceeds, she will be tempted to purloin what she can. If she is a servant, she takes what she can out of the house. They have been known to go to distant places, where they could pawn property of the family, and then tear the duplicate, that it may not be discovered. Instances have occurred in Spital-fields, of insurances lately to such an extent, that women, after pillaging all the furniture they had that the pawnbrokers would take, even, when so reduced, they will club a penny a-piece, to raise the sum of a shilling, to insure a number for a day.

I knew an instance about three years and a half ago: a man by his industry had saved enough to purchase half a hundred in the consols, and he went to the particular drawer where he kept it, and to his surprise it was gone. Looking further, his linen was gone; and when he questioned his wife about it, she was obliged to confess that she had lost a great part of it in the lottery. The money being gone, he went away, and she was turned off from her work. If we find our work-people are dabbling in the lottery, in shares

and insurances, we know the temptation is so great, that we do not continue them; for, let us be as careful as possible, they can rob us of 2s. to 4s. a day, and if we know they are guilty, we turn them out of employ directly.

The butchers, the bakers, and other tradesmen dealing in the necessaries of life, who depend for their subsistence on the money which is laid out by the labouring poor, this order of persons take less money every week during the time that the lottery is drawing, including one week before it begins, and two or three weeks afterwards; and even the publicans find this.

Do you believe that there is such a propensity to gambling among the lower classes of the people of this country, with which you are acquainted, as to lead you to suppose, that if the lottery were entirely done away they would have recourse to some other mode of gaming?—By no means. The labouring poor will go to a public-house, where they may have a game at bowls, and play for a halfpenny or a penny a game; but they do not lose 6d. a night. But the insurance has been much more destructive among the women. They have opportunities of doing it privately, so that the husbands can get no knowledge of it; and when they are embarked, their poverty will be discovered; and they are tempted to go further to bring back what they have lost.

There is no circumstance which conduces so much as the lottery to make the lower orders of the people bad wives, bad husbands, bad children, and bad servants. I know no one thing which has been productive of so many evils, and of so much suicide as the lottery.

A brother of a person in Wapping is clerk to a merchant in London-wall, and has been in the habit of collecting debts for his master. This man chose to try his fortune in the lottery; and after spending all he had, he was tempted to take part of the money with which he was entrusted. This was in the last lottery; his master found it out, and on looking over his accounts, they were minus £150, and the man was sent to the Poultry Compter. The person in Wapping, and an elder brother and sister were obliged to pay fifty pounds each, to prevent his suffering as for a capital offence.

I have conversed with several persons who have had to do with parochial concerns, and they all agree in the beggary produced from this cause. I have thought a great deal of it; and I am convinced that, independently of the depravity and guilt it occasions, there is more lost than gained by the lottery to government.

When I consider the number of poor parents and their children which are a clog upon us, the families which are ruined, some exposed to beggary, others to the workhouse, and the numerous evils and losses I have spoke of from the lottery, I cannot avoid drawing the conclusion.

The women of the town are great insurers in the lottery, and their misery is much aggravated by it. We frequently have females come to us, when the head of the family has lived in comfort and reputation, and all of a sudden they are in ruin, the husband gone, the children in rags. If you ask the reason, they can assign no reason. We have now and then had an instance of a man who would candidly own that his wife had insured, that she had pawned every thing; but that is what they will not often do. If you come to consider the number of pampers, and the great losses of tradesmen, of butchers, bakers, and others, the loss is on the whole very considerable. They look upon the lottery as one of the greatest calamities, and they would think it one of the greatest blessings to get rid of it. There is not a place where I have inquired in which I have not heard of one, two, or three instances of the misery resulting from insurance. I heard only last night, from a baker, of an example of the kind: a gentleman was a respectable clerk in a house of trade, his wife has gone and insured, and she is between £50 and £60 in debt.—*Mr. William Hale, Treasurer to the Poor's Rates Spitalfields.*

I hope I shall not be obliged to mention the names; I have known the plate of the family come into my hands, and they could not renew the payments; and I have been informed, that they were obliged to lose all.

It is a lady; she was so infatuated that she would presevere, saying she hoped to get her own back, and it has unfortunately been the reverse. I recollect some few years back, (five years ago) a person, whose wife had made away with almost every thing. He was collector of the various taxes in Clement's Inn, and from the distress he was driven to by the misconduct of his wife, he threw himself into the New River.

Do you apprehend that the Little Goes are regulated by the Lottery chances, and that they are only employed during the Lottery?—I believe not, but the officers in Bow-street know.

During the time of the drawing of the Lotteries, do you find your business increase?—Always.

Is it a business of that description that it does not increase at other periods?—Pretty near the regular quarter-days we have an increase, after that we have an influx of money.

Are the pledges made during the period of the drawing of the Lottery of a description different from those of other periods?—We get such goods then as we do not see all the year round.

What sort of goods?—Superior goods, as coming from better families; and I do think the Lottery has been the occasion of it.

We have a person insane in our mad-house, from the excesses she had gone to in the Lottery; she had made away with all that could be moved. The husband forgave her, and on account of this forgiveness, a lenity she did not expect, she became insane.—*Mr. Hector Essex, Pawnbroker in the Strand.*

WHEN I HAVE PUT THE QUESTION TO MALEFACTORS, "WHAT FIRST DROVE YOU TO CRIME?" THE ANSWER HAS BEEN, "IT WAS THE POVERTY FROM BUYING AND INSURING IN THE LOTTERY."——*Rev. Brownlow Ford, Ordinary of Newgate.*

SUPPRESSION OF INSURANCE.

It appears to me almost impossible entirely to suppress the illegal insurance by any laws which can be framed for that purpose, so long as Lotteries exist; and I cannot suggest any additional regulations or punishments in addition to those contained in the Act of the 47 Geo. III. which are likely to produce a better effect; and I am satisfied that nothing will so effectually tend to keep it in subjection as the drawing the Lottery in a short period of time.—*Edm. Estcourt, Solicitor to Stamp-Office.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRICES OF TICKETS, WITHIN THE RESPECTIVE PERIODS, &c.

Year.	Tickets.	Price. £	s.	d.	Profit.
1802	100,000	14	11	0	555,000
1803	80,000	13	3	1	352,333
1804					
— 1	25,000	14	15	6	119,375
— 2	25,000	15	10	0	145,000
— 3	30,000	15	13	6	170,250
					£ 434,625
1805					
— 1	25,000	17	2	9	178,437
— 2	25,000	18	3	0	203,750
— 3	25,000	17	18	9	198,437
					£ 580,624
1806					
— 1	20,000	16	12	0	132,000
— 2	25,000	16	14	3	167,812
— 3	25,000	16	10	0	162,500
— 4	20,000	16	19	6	139,000
					£ 601,312
1807					
— 1	20,000	17	13	6	153,000
— 2	25,000	17	4	0	180,000
— 3	25,000	16	10	6	163,125
					£ 496,625

The object of government is the happiness of the people; and every mean that can be employed to attain this object, it is the duty of government to employ. But the happiness of the people can never be established, without strict and constant attention to morals, as well private as public. The evidence we have seen proves beyond the possibility of denial, that, the morals of the people have greatly suffered by the evils attending Lotteries. And, beyond expectation these evils appear to have been grafted on the provisions made by the legislature for the express purpose of preventing or counteracting them. So that if the legislature enacts,—such and such opportunities of augmenting the miseries of mankind, are afforded: if the legislature does not enact, but sits still a quiet spectator of the miseries of another class,—what a melancholy prospect does this afford to the genuine philanthropist! —what a dereliction of duty is this! In the cases which occurred, during the last Lottery, at Hatton Garden, the proportion of women to men, concerned in insuring and taking insurances, was as three to one. Families thus situated, will usually suffer the last extremity of want, or resort to any criminal means of relieving it, rather than apply for parochial relief, because they know that the cause of their distress will be minutely inquired into by the parish officers, and they have none to assign but their own folly and imprudence. "The most serious evil," says Mr. Baker, who presides at Hatton Garden, "is the dissension and misery it occasions in families, where the husband or wife (the latter more generally) is in the habit of insuring unknown to the other. The pawnbroker supplies money as long as any thing is left to pledge, and when the discovery is made in what manner the family resources have been squandered, reproach and violence usually ensue; and the matter generally ends in the separation and complete profligacy of the parents, and consequent dispersion and distress of the whole family." The Resolutions of the Committee, grounded on such evidence, must be approved by all true patriots, as well as moralists. We close, by accommodating, we hope not misapplying, the energetic words of Holy Scripture,—LET HIM WHO THINKETH HE STANDETH, TAKE HEED LEST HE FALL.

Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1197.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CALEDONIAN CANAL TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE Caledonian Canal, as forming one of those national works which succeeding generations will look at with grateful surprise has already engaged our attention. [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 1251.; see also our map of Scotland, in which the course of this Canal is accurately marked.] We shall do no more on the present occasion than report the progress made in it.

The unusual length and severity of the last winter in Scotland, diminished the time in which the works could be advanced; but, that same circumstance put to the test, in the most satisfactory manner, the firmness and stability of the constructions, whether masonry or earthwork, already executed. Parts of the Canal are finished, and some of the extreme parts now project into the sea, to a considerable distance. Advantage has been taken of the form of the vallies in some places to excavate large cesspools, to receive the water from the hills, instead of aqueducts; as less expensive. The aqueduct at the River Loy, which is the most considerable of any on this Canal, proved amply sufficient for the passage of the high floods of last winter, loaded as they were with ice; and it is thought that they will not speedily have a more severe trial to endure. The banks of the Canal over this aqueduct are raised 18 feet perpendicular above the bottom level. At this height is placed the benching, intended to prevent injury to the inside slope of the banks from the surge occasionally beating against them. The expences attending this magnificent work stand thus:

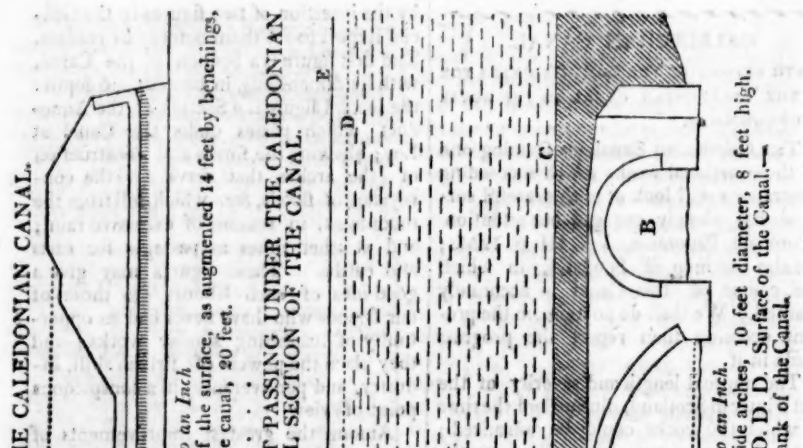
	£	s.	d.
Received	223,986	16	5
Expended	193,343	2	7½
In hand	30,643	13	9½

As we are desirous of communicating a correct idea of the nature and construction of those very important articles of national improvement, Navigable Canals, and as we doubt not but the principles on which this grand undertaking is conducted, are the best of their kind, we have availed ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the insertion of two figures in the Official Report to set them before our readers. The first figure is a Section of the Canal, with its dimensions, in breadth and depth: the second figure is a Section of the Aqueduct which passes under the Canal at Loy; shewing the forms and construction of the arches that serve for the conveyance of floods, &c. which roll from the mountains, in seasons of excessive rain; and at other times as passages for carts and cattle. These figures may give a good idea of such labours, to those of our friends who have never had an opportunity of inspecting similar works; and they place the powers of British skill, industry, and perseverance, in a conspicuous point of view.

Among the greatest improvements of mechanical power, and such as do most honour to our country, are the Steam Engines, which are applied to many various purposes among us. As it may be satisfactory to some to know their cost, and perhaps future years may look back with interest to this Report, we insert the payments made to Messrs. Boulton and Watt (of Birmingham) for Steam-Engines with their apparatus's of different sizes, and the relative estimate of their powers to the number of horses the services of which they perform.

	£.	s.	d.
48-In. cylinder (power of 36 horses)	2,329	12	1
36-In. cylinder (power of 20 horses)	1,673	2	0
23½-In. cylinder (power of 6 horses)	898	9	2
Second boilers, with complete fire and feed apparatus for the 3 engines	693	13	8½
	5,596	16	11½
Engine-house and expences of fitting and fixing Steam-Engine therein	1,310	0	7½

These engines will greatly diminish the quantity of labour that otherwise must be performed by animal strength; they also lessen the expences, since they cost but a small part of the keep of that number of horses, &c. the labours of which they perform; and, when necessary, they save time, too, as they may be kept in action night as well as day. The application of them to excavation, as well as draining, shews their powers.



From May 1807 to May 1808. £.	s.	d.	RECAPITULATION OF EXPENCES:	From Oct. 1803 to May 1808. £.	s.	d.
1,765	6	10	Management and travelling expences	8,095	4	2½
1,826	11	0½	Timber, and carriage thereof	17,034	7	5½
2,317	17	10½	Machinery, cast-iron work, tools and materials	24,426	18	4½
13,448	10	9½	Quarries and masonry	39,240	16	3½
538	6	1½	Shipping	4,371	16	6½
358	4	6½	Houses, and temporary buildings	2,216	10	8
665	7	6	Labour and workmanship (day work)	4,033	4	11
20,350	1	9	Labour and workmanship (measure work)	77,334	6	7
127	7	11½	Purchase of land, and payment on account of damages	15,750	16	1
178	8	6½	Purchase and hire of horses, and provender, &c.	583	10	7
55	9	7½	Incidental expences	255	10	11½
41,631	12	6		193,343	2	7½

Memoirs of Capt. George Carleton, an English Officer; including Anecdotes of the War in Spain under the Earl of Peterborough, and many interesting Particulars relating to the Manners of the Spaniards in the Beginning of the last Century. Written by Himself. 8vo. pp. 498. price 12s. Murray, London, 1808.

POLITICAL events of no ordinary importance give to whatever concerns the kingdom of Spain, an interest that they could not have possessed at another juncture. We willingly encourage the publication of works by which *any* light may be thrown on the character of the Spanish people, or the nature of their country; although we are aware that this encouragement may tend to the multiplication of ephemeral productions unworthy of longer duration than that usually allotted to a newspaper. For the same reasons, however, that a newspaper is useful, such works may be useful, and they may fall into hands to which superior means of information are denied.

The memoirs before us are not of that class: they are the production of a man of understanding, and veracity, we doubt not; and they describe events in which every reader of British history is concerned. The brilliant victories of the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders and Germany, during the succession war, tended to blind the eyes of England to the merit of other officers. The scene of action was nearer home, the influence of our allies was more predominant, and above all, interest at court, made a point of supporting the Duke with supplies of every kind, in abundance. To Flanders we sent our stores, and our money; while Spain, the ostensible cause of contest, was little short of neglected. The Earl of Peterborough who commanded the British troops sent into that country, had not friends in office equal to his support, and to his merit. There is nothing more detrimental to a country than jealousy among its public officers: this invidious principle not only prevents advantages from being obtained, in many cases, but in others, where they have been obtained, renders them completely nugatory, by impeding that improvement of them, which the public welfare demands. In vain is victory atchieved if the victor rests on his arms: his defeated adversary, if alert and skilful, will speedily return to action, or if not to action, to a resistance little less embarrassing, and little, perhaps not at all, less injurious to the reputation of a commander, and to the cause he supports, than a drawn battle, or an attempt foiled. With great armies the Duke of Marlborough won great battles; we have no intention of detracting from his merit, when we say, that with a small army the Earl of Peterborough effected events entitled to admiration, and, had they been properly supported at home, capable of being directed to the most beneficial purposes. Spain would have been subdued in Spain, had this great general's talents been duly esteemed. After he was displaced from command his value was discovered: pity! it had not been equally appreciated while he was in a capacity for important services. The principal subject of this volume is the atchievements of this British commander; the personal adventures of Capt. Carleton, are nevertheless, not without interest, and his descriptions of the people and places he visited in his excursions in Spain appear to to be drawn with fidelity, and modesty: he relates what he saw, without indulging in speculation, or fancy.

Capt. Carleton was first a volunteer in the sea-service under Sir Edward Spragge, in the fleet commanded by the Duke of York in 1672. He was in the engagement with De Ruyter May 28. He describes the French as "rather spectators than parties" in that affair: and he does justice to the courage of the Duke, of which "his own eyes were witnesses," in express terms. After the peace with Holland he went over in 1674, to serve in the army of the Prince of Orange, in Flanders, and had a narrow escape in the affair at Seneff, which, though a skirmish rather than a battle, cost eighteen thousand lives. He saw most of the actions and sieges under this prince, to the peace in 1678: he was among the regiments sent over to support James II. and encamped on Hounslow Heath. After the revolution he served King William in the Highlands, where he "lay two long winters, perpetually harassed upon parties, and hunting of somewhat wilder than their wildest game, namely, the Highlanders, who were, if not as nimble-footed, yet fully as hard to be found." But, we pass his

services here, in Flanders again, at home, in investigation of the assassination plot, and in Ireland, to accompany him with the Earl of Peterborough into Spain, to which country the Earl convoyed the Archduke whom Britain had destined to the Spanish throne. We find from him that the Earl's plans were too often thwarted: and that being unable to improve the opportunities which *he* saw, his superior genius was often a superior source of mortification to him.

We incline to select our extracts from military events in this country, although our author's remarks on the manners of the Spanish nation, and even on several incidents in natural history, are well entitled to notice. The capture of the fort of Monjuick at Barcelona, has always been reckoned among the most remarkable actions of the Earl of Peterborough: and as it is an instance not only of what may be accomplished by art and valour, but also of those trifles which often are attended with important consequences in war, and invalidate both art and valour, we shall insert the captain's account of it. The Earl was besieging Barcelona, and his circumstances at this time were unhappy enough:

Impossibilities were proposed; no expedients to be accepted; a court reproaching; councils of war rejecting; and the Dutch general refusing the assistance of the troops under his command; and, what surmounted all, a despair of bringing such animosities and differing opinions to any tolerable agreement.

The Prince of Hesse had taken large liberties in complaining against all the proceedings in the camp before Barcelona; these reproaches of one another had bred so much ill blood between those two great men, that for above a fortnight they had no correspondence, nor ever exchanged one word.

The Earl, however, having made his proper dispositions, and delivered out his orders, began his march in the evening, with twelve hundred foot and two hundred horse, which, of necessity, were to pass by the quarters of the Prince of Hesse. That Prince, on their appearance, was told, that the General was come to speak with him; and, being brought into his apartment, the Earl acquainted him, that he had at last resolved upon an attempt against the enemy; adding, that now, if he pleased, he might be a judge of their behaviour, and see whether his officers and soldiers deserved that character which he had so liberally given them. The Prince made answer, that he had always been ready to take his share; but could hardly believe, that troops marching that way could make any attempt against the enemy to satisfaction. However, without further discourse, he called for his horse.

By this we may see what share fortune has in the greatest events. In all probability the Earl of Peterborough had never engaged in such a dangerous affair, in cold blood, and unprovoked; and if such an enterprize had been resolved on in a regular way, it is very likely he might have given the command to some of the general officers; since it is not usual, nor hardly allowable, for one, that commands in chief, to go in person on such kind of services. But here we see the General and Prince, notwithstanding their late indifferent harmony, engaged together in this most desperate undertaking. .....

The troops, which marched all night along the foot of the mountains, arrived two hours before day under the hill of Monjouick, not a quarter of a mile from the outward works: For this reason, it was taken for granted, whatever the design was which the general had proposed to himself, that it would be put in execution before day-light; but the Earl of Peterborough was now pleased to inform the officers of the reasons why he chose to stay till the light appeared. He was of opinion that any success would be impossible, unless the enemy came into the outward ditch under the bastions of the second inclosure; but that if they had time allowed them to come hither, there being no palisadoes, our men, by leaping in upon them, after receipt of their first fire, might drive them into the upper works; and following them close, with some probability, might force them, under that confusion, into the inward fortifications: this plan was adopted. ....

Our men, though quite exposed, and though the glacis was all escarped upon the live rock, went on with an unconquered courage; and, immediately after the first fire of the enemy, all, that were not killed or wounded, leaped in, *pel mel*, amongst the enemy; who, being thus boldly attacked, and seeing others pouring in upon them, retired in great confusion; and some one way, some another, ran into the inward works.

There was a large port in the flank of the principal bastion, towards the north-east, and a covered way, through which the General and the Prince of Hesse followed the flying forces; and by that means became possessed of it. Luckily enough, here lay a number of great stones in the gorge of the bastion, for the use of the fortification; with which we made a sort of breast-work, before the enemy recovered of their amaze, or made any considerable fire upon us from their inward fort, which commanded the upper part of that bastion.

The enemy had lines of communication between Barcelona and Monjouick. The governor of the former, upon hearing the firing from the latter, immediately sent four hundred dragoons on horseback, under orders, that two hundred dismounting should reinforce the garrison, and the other two hundred should return with their horses back to the town.

When those two hundred dragoons were accordingly got into the inward fort, unseen by any of our men, the Spaniards, waving their hats over their heads, repeated over and over, *Viva el Rey, Viva.* This the Prince of Hesse unfortunately took for a signal of their desire to surrender. Upon which, with too much warmth and precipitancy, calling to the soldiers following, "They surrender, they surrender!" he advanced with near three hundred men, (who followed him without any orders from their General,) along the curtain which led to the ditch of the inward fort. The enemy suffered them to come into the ditch, and there surrounding them, took two hundred of them prisoners, at the same time making a discharge upon the rest, who were running back the way they came. This firing brought the Earl of Peterborough down from the upper part of the bastion, to see what was doing below. When he had just turned the point of the bastion, he saw the Prince of Hesse retiring, with the men that had so rashly advanced. The Earl had exchanged a very few words with him, when, from a second fire, that Prince received a shot in the great artery of the thigh, of which he died immediately, falling down at the General's feet, who instantly gave orders to carry off the body to the next convent.

Almost the same moment, an officer came to acquaint the Earl of Peterborough, that a great body of horse and foot, at least three thousand, were on their march from Barcelona towards the fort. The distance is near a mile, all uneven ground; so that the enemy was either discoverable, or not to be seen, just as they were marching on the hills, or in the vallies. However, the General directly got on horseback, to take a view of those forces from the rising ground without the fort, having left all the posts, which were already taken, well secured with the allotted numbers of officers and soldiers.

No sooner was the Earl out of the fort, the care of which he had left under the command of the Lord Charlemont, (a person of known merit and undoubted courage, but somewhat too flexible in his temper,) when a panic fear (though the Earl, as I have said, was only gone to take a view of the enemy) seized upon the soldiery, which was a little too easily complied with by the Lord Charlemont, then commanding officer. True it is; for I heard an officer, ready enough to take such advantages, urge to him, that none of all those posts we were become masters of, were tenable; that to offer at it would be no better than wilfully sacrificing human lives to caprice and humour; and just like a man's knocking his head against stone walls, to try which was hardest. Having overheard this piece of lip-oratory, and finding by the answer that it was too likely to prevail, and that all I was like to say would avail nothing, I slipped away as fast as I could, to acquaint the General with the danger impending.

As I passed along, I took notice, that the panic was upon the increase; the general rumour affirming, that we should be all cut off by the troops that were come out of Barcelona, if we did not immediately gain the hills, or the houses possessed by the Miquelets. Officers and soldiers, under this prevailing terror, quitted their posts; and in one united body (the Lord Charlemont at the head of them) marched, or rather hurried out of the fort; and were come half-way down the hill before the Earl of Peterborough came up to them; though, on my acquainting him with the shameful and surprising accident, he made no stay; but answering, with a good deal of vehemence, "Good God, is it possible!" hastened back as fast as he could.

The Earl galloped up the hill, and lighting when he came to Lord Charlemont, he took his half pike out of his hand; and turning to the officers and soldiers, told them, if they would not face about and follow him, they should have the scandal and eternal infamy upon them, of having deserted their posts, and abandoned their general.

It was surprising to see with what alacrity and new courage they faced about, and followed the Earl of Peterborough. In a moment they had forgot their apprehensions; and, without doubt, had they met with any opposition, they would have behaved themselves with the greatest bravery. But as these motions were unperceived by the enemy, all the posts were regained, and anew possessed in less than half an hour, without any loss; though had our forces marched half musquet-shot further, their retreat would have been perceived, and all the success attendant on this glorious attempt must have been entirely blasted.

Another incident which attended this happy enterprize was this: The two hundred men which fell into the hands of the enemy, by the unhappy mistake of the Prince of Hesse, were carried directly into the town. The Marquis of Risburg, a lieutenant-general who commanded the three thousand men which were marching from the town to the relief of the fort, examined the prisoners as

they passed by; and they all agreeing that the General and the Prince of Hesse were in person with the troops that made the attack on Monjouick, the Marquis gave immediate orders to retire to the town; taking it for granted, that the main body of the troops attended the Prince and General; and that some design therefore was on foot to intercept his return, in case he should venture too far. Thus, the unfortunate loss of our two hundred men turned to our advantage, in preventing the advance of the enemy, which must have put the Earl of Peterborough to inconceivable difficulties.

This success gave fresh spirits to the besiegers, the Admirals vied with the Generals: the sailors brought up the cannon, through paths impassable to animals, a fortunate shell blew up the magazine of the fort, and after a few days animated siege Barcelona surrendered, and Charles III. made his triumphant entry into the capital of Catalonia.

Not long afterwards, Barcelona, with its King in it, was besieged by an army of 30,000 French, and a powerful fleet, while the British troops scarcely exceeded 7,000. The place was reduced to extremity, when a British fleet arrived; the Earl entered the city from the sea; and the besiegers abandoned their enterprize with precipitation. There is something truly romantic in this general's conduct on this occasion. Receiving intelligence of the approach of the fleet, he marched his army to a small port seven leagues westward of Barcelona, where he collected all the vessels in the neighbourhood: here he gave conditional orders to his officers, but informed them that circumstances *demanded his absence by night.*

This declaration, instead of satisfying, made the officers ten times more curious: But when they saw their General going, with a resolution to lie out all night at sea, in an open boat, attended with only one officer; and understood that he intended to row out in his felucca five or six leagues distance from the shore; it is hardly to be expressed what amazement and concern surprised them all. Mr. Crow, the Queen's minister, and others, expressed a particular dislike and uneasiness; but all to no purpose, the Earl had resolved upon it.

In the morning, to the great satisfaction of all, officers and others, the Earl came again to land; and immediately began to put his men into the several vessels which lay ready in port for that purpose. But at night their amaze was renewed, when they found their General ready to put in execution his old resolution, in the same equipage, and with the same attendance. Accordingly, he again felucca'd himself; and they saw him no more till they were landed on the Mole in Barcelona.

The Queen had sent a commission to the Earl of Peterborough for the full command of the fleet, whenever he thought fit to come aboard in person. This made the General endeavour, at all hazards, to get aboard the fleet by night; for he was apprehensive, and the sequel proved his apprehensions too well grounded, that Admiral Leake would make his appearance with the whole body of the fleet, which made near twice the number of the ships of the enemy; in which case it was natural to suppose, that the Count de Thoulouse, as soon as ever the French scouts should give notice of our strength, would cut his cables and put out to sea, to avoid an engagement. And according to his wishes, the Earl did fall in with the fleet; but unfortunately the night was so far advanced, that it was impossible for him then to put his project into practice. Captain Price, a gentleman of Wales, who commanded a third rate, was the person he first came aboard of; but how amazed was he to find, in an open boat, at open sea, the person who had commission to command the fleet! So soon as he was entered the ship, the Earl sent the ship's pinnace with letters to Admiral Leake, to acquaint him with his orders and intentions. When day appeared, it was astonishing to the whole fleet, to see the union flag waving at the main-top-mast head. No body could trust his own eyes, or guess at the meaning, till better certified by the account of an event so singular and extraordinary.

The French Admiral being made acquainted with the force of our fleet, hoisted sail, and made the best of his way from us, either pursuant to orders, or under the plausible excuse of a retreat.

And next morning, the first of May, 1706, while the sun was under a total eclipse, in a suitable hurry and confusion, the French broke up, leaving behind them most of their cannon and mortars, together with vast quantities of all sorts of ammunition and provisions, scarce stopping to look back till they had left all but the very verge of the disputed dominion behind them.

All the damaged brass cannon which the enemy had left being recast, upon every one of them was, by order, a sun eclipsed, with this motto under it: "*Magna parvis obscurantur.*"

The length of our extracts forbids enlargement: although there are some professional hints in the work which existing circumstances recommend to the attention of military men: especially to such as may be employed in the country: some

of these relate to the Earl's plans for preventing the advance of the French; others to the fatal consequences of too much security, of the neglect of opportunity, and of political weakness and error. The captain vindicates the honour of the Spanish nuns from the charge of licentiousness, which he places to the account of substituted ladies of a very different description: he describes the *bloody* devotions of the Valentians in their public processions. "Some, who from the thickness of their hides, or other impediments, have not power by their scourgings to fetch blood of themselves, are followed by surgeons with their lancets, who at every turn, make use of them, to evince the extent of their patience and zeal by the smart of their folly. In this condition the amorosos of quality present themselves to their mistresses." Our author visited Montserrat; of which he gives a just and agreeable description. He was taken prisoner in the castle of Denia; lived more than three years in Spain in that character; part of the time in La Mancha, where he lodged in Sainte Clémente de la Mancha, the seat and birth place of the ever renowned Don Quixote; he was released by peace, and arrived in England in May 1705.

We consider the work as an accession to our libraries in the department of English history: not that this is its first appearance in print: it was first printed in 1743. It was recommended by Lord Elliot to the perusal of Dr. Johnson, as we learn from Boswell's life of the Dr. and in our opinion it justifies the recommendation. Having been long out of print, it appears again in the present edition, to which is prefixed a sketch of the life and character of the Earl of Peterborough. We wish that somewhat more were known as to the subsequent situation of the author.—From the circumstance of these memoirs lying unpublished from 1705 to 1743, we conjecture that the captain died about that time. Possibly an examination of the public prints might have led to some satisfaction on this point. The book is neatly printed: but a map, marking the situation of the towns mentioned, should have been added: the expence would not have deserved consideration; while the convenience would have been sensibly felt by the reader: not every body has an Atlas to consult.

Queen-Hoo Hall, a Romance: and Ancient Times, a Drama. By the late Joseph Strutt, Author of "Rural Sports and Pastimes of the People of England," &c. 4 vols. 12 mo. pp. 968. Price 18s. Murray, London, 1808.

It was unlucky for Mr. Strutt that his performance should come under our perusal, immediately after we had been edified by the learned researches of Mr. Douce, on the subject of antient Morris Dances, May Games, and Domestic Fools. Our information, so lately gained, led us to desire a story that might realize the scenes and characters of ancient days, and transport us to ages past, by the lawful and natural magic of correct description. Knowing also the abilities and industry of the writer, his acquaintance with English history, customs, and manners, with the language of the times, the several commodities and fashions then in use, and his readiness in other necessary qualifications, we had anticipated a masterly delineation of antiquity, and an interesting resemblance of periods long gone by. Such, we doubt not, was the author's original design, when he meditated his work; but, unfortunately, leaving it unfinished, it is now a motley mixture of antient and modern, homely and elegant, likely and unlikely, possible and impossible. Our readers will recollect that we speak this in the character of disappointed antiquaries, invited to the perusal of a work, which is thus described in the preface.

The scene of the piece is laid in England; and the time, (in which the events are supposed to take place,) is in the reign of Henry the Sixth, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The domestic manners, &c. of the English, at that period, are very little known; though a thorough investigation of them is positively necessary, to link together, (if I may be allowed the expression), those of the preceding, and those of the succeeding centuries. Hence this publication may be deemed generally useful; and especially to the lovers of old English poetry, which it will make much more intelligible, in a variety of instances, by explaining many obsolete customs, frequently alluded to by the poets, and, above all, by the early dramatic writers of this country.

The different degrees of the people, from

the nobleman to the peasant, have their places in the romance; their characters are marked by their language and deportment; the speeches are, in general, sufficiently modernised, to make them perfectly intelligible; but, at the same time, they contain enough of the phraseology of the age, to give them an air of antiquity.

The sumptuous manner of living, which distinguished the nobility of this country in days of yore, the furniture of their mansions, the trains of domestics, and retainers belonging to them, and the pomp they assumed upon occasions of solemnity, are contrasted with the more humble dwellings, decorations, and festivals, of persons less opulent, descending to the cottage of the rustic.

The various pursuits, and domestic amusements of all ranks of persons, form a part of the work, and especially, the exhibitions of the wandering minstrels, jugglers, narrators of fables, &c.; the nature of their spectacles are explained, from their most brilliant performances, to those adapted to the taste of the rustics in common drinking houses, with appropriate specimens of their poetry and tales.

The best scenes of these volumes are those of lower life: the most finished conversations in point of language are those which pass at the alehouse, they approach nearest to the talk of the times, —yet in these, there are too few allusions to public incidents then passing, and without charging the author with commissions of errors, we may safely complain of his omissions of truths. For instance, he is deficient in ecclesiastical characters, yet Mr. S. knew their numbers, we might say their swarms, and well understood the prevailing bickerings between the clergy secular and religious, the monks and the friars; by introducing these, as he might have done, he would have shewn, that the diversities of modern sects and sectaries, the cries and watchwords of parties, and the animosities entertained by not a few of their partizans, are the unquestionable descendants of John Bull's ancient teazers, and tormentors, who professing to promote his rest everlasting left him little repose in this sublunary world. Neither has our author hinted at the oppositions in politics, naturally resulting from the bloody strife between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. The language of those political enemies was at least as strong as that of our *outs* and *ins*, and their principles marked their discourse, with that of their Retainers, no less decidedly than the phraseology of whigs and tories, court party and country party, Jacobins and Loyalists, &c. A Satirist might avail himself of this: but Mr. S. was no Satirist. His nobleman favours and is favoured by the king on the throne; he might have shewn us also a nobleman of the contrary party, with the sneers, and misprisions, in which such indulged themselves, at whatever hazard to their lands and premises. Neither are we led into the domestic retreats of female life: the attendants are not derived from families attached to the Earl, and to be taught housewifery in his mansion; and the ladies themselves have very little of the air of those which rise in idea when we read the Paston letters. Skill in horses, hounds, and hawks was the almost incessant peace study of the robust youth of our nobility: to the latter, Shakespeare has perpetual allusions, and his example might have been authoritative to Mr. S. Their warlike exercises were no less general: but we are surprised that our author should encourage a combatant, to strike *at the legs* of an adversary: as certainly it was held dishonourable in a warrior to strike below the knee. We doubt not but, had he lived to complete this work, these remarks, and others that have occurred to us, would have been superseded: Mr. S. would not have spoken of *spectacles* on the nose, and surely not by their familiar term *barnacles*; nor of the library, and writing of letters, with all the ease of modern accommodation; less still of carriages, and stage coaches going to and from London; and of songs composed on "the taking of Boulogne;" which, whoever knows any thing of English history knows, was no exploit of the Sixth Henry's reign. We mean to infer, that there is still room for a work that should set the characters of our Ancestors before us, by a careful resemblance: but we recommend to whoever undertakes such a work to render it correctly instructive on the subject of our national antiquities, as well as amusing. Why should it not contain really antient songs, and versifications, not, as Mr. S. has thought proper to present, poems, written by himself with the graces and measures of modern composition? And if the writer were to interweave real letters from exalted personages, with the histories of actual events, we should think

our obligations to him not at all diminished. There are many such which being too unimportant to obtain notice in our general histories continue unknown; or known only to antiquaries of elaborate research: yet, as pictures of real life, they deserve notoriety, and might greatly diversify a tale, while they added uncommon interest to it.

But, laying aside the character of antiquaries, we shall take a view of these volumes as comprising a novel of no slight interest, and displaying no mean abilities. Parts of it manifest a lively and vigorous imagination; they display a considerable acquaintance with life and character: and several incidents we know to be founded in fact. Under the character of a man of letters reduced to straits and difficulties, Mr. S. has pourtrayed himself; and a narrow escape from arrest, together with the means of that escape, are parts of his personal adventures. He lived in the village he has described, and it retains beneficial proofs of his kindness. Compare Panorama, Vol III. p. 1193.

The work opens with a description of the May Games at Queen-Hoo Hall, in Hertfordshire, the seat of the noble family of Boteler; the incidents which attended these games, beyond what had been prepared by the Chamberlain, introduce us to Matilda the lovely daughter of Earl Boteler, and to the fair Eleanor, her cousin. A savage challenges the whole assembly, vanquishes two antagonists, but is himself vanquished by a third, an unknown champion, who presents a chaplet to the lady Matilda, strictly preserves his incognito, and withdraws undiscovered. This chaplet afterwards becomes the source of distress to an accidental visitor, a stranger lady, of the family of D'Arcy, to whose brother it had belonged, and whom she supposes to have been murdered, in France; as he also supposes her to have been. They are, however, both preserved, and after encountering various adversities they meet in the Boteler mansion; the brother proves to have been the unknown May-day champion, and according to the laws in such cases made and provided, the whole ends in a series of marriages; of which three take place on the same day.

Mr. S's intention was, to render his story a vehicle for description of manners: he has therefore in the first place introduced the May Games, and afterwards the hunting party of a great lord; the honours of ancient entertainments; the colours, qualities, and materials of garments in antient times, in which he has been very particular; and doubtless, he intended to have been equally so in other matters. Besides these, we have among the rustics, ale-bibbers and stout drinkers, jugglers, and story tellers; wrestlers, and cudgel players; also a witch, a ghost, a spectre, a sharp-witted nun, who avenges herself on her lover by committing him to the care of a mad doctor, who bleeds, blisters and scarifies him, with the most hearty goodwill (we believe, this incident is founded on fact). We have an ill natured purse-proud farmer, a facetious taylor, and various subordinate personages, who contribute to the bustle and entertainment of the narration. These we may safely pronounce amusing: the pathetic parts interesting; and the whole ingenious, and completely moral. We shall chearfully add, that few of our novel writers could have equalled Mr. Strutt in this effort; though we, knowing the author's abilities and opportunities, sincerely regret the unfinished state in which he left it.

Mr. S. thus describes the May-day mummery of our merry ancestors.

In the front of the pavilion, a large square was staked out, and fenced out with ropes, to prevent the crowd from pressing upon the performers, and interrupting the diversion; there were also two bars at the bottom of the inclosure, through which the actors might pass and repass, as occasion required.

Six young men first entered the square, clothed in jerkins of leather, with axes upon their shoulders like woodmen, and their heads bound with large garlands of ivy-leaves intertwined with sprigs of hawthorn. Then followed,

Six young maidens of the village dressed in blue kirtles, with garlands of primroses on their heads, leading a fine sleek cow, decorated with ribbons of various colours interspersed with flowers, and the horns of the animal were tipped with gold. These were succeeded by

Six foresters, equipped in green tunics, with hoods and hosen of the same colour; each of them carried a bugle-horn attached to a baldrick of silk; which he sounded as he passed the barrier. After them, came

Peter Laberet, the baron's chief falconer, who personified Robin Hood; he was attired

in a bright grass green tunic, fringed with gold; his hood and his hosen were parti-coloured, blue and white; he had a large garland of rose-buds on his head, a bow bent in his hand, a sheaf of arrows at his girdle, and a bugle-horn depending from a baldrick of light blue tarantine, embroidered with silver; he had also a sword and a dagger, the hilts of both being richly embossed with gold.

Fabian a page, as Little John, walked at his right hand; and Cecil Cellerman the butler, as Will Stukely, at his left. These, with ten others of the jolly outlaw's attendants who followed, were habited in green garments, bearing their bows bent in their hands, and their arrows in their girdles. Then came

Two maidens, in orange-coloured kirtles with white courtpies, strewing flowers; followed immediately by

The maid Marian, elegantly habited in a watchet-coloured tunic reaching to the ground; over which she wore a white linen rochet with loose sleeves, fringed with silver and very neatly plaited; her girdle was of silver baudekin, fastened with a double bow on the left side; her long flaxen hair was divided into many ringlets, and flowed upon her shoulders; the top part of her head was covered with a net-work cawl of gold, upon which was placed a garland of silver, ornamented with blue violets. She was supported by

Two bride-maidens, in sky-coloured rochets girt with crimson girdles, wearing garlands upon their heads, of blue and white violets. After them, came

Four other females in green courtpies, and garlands of violets and cowslips: Then

Sampson the smith, as Friar Tuck, carrying a huge quarter staff on his shoulder; and Morris the mole-taker, who represented Much the miller's son, having a long pole with an inflated bladder attached to one end: And after them

The MAY-POLE drawn by eight fine oxen, decorated with scarfs, ribbons, and flowers of divers colours; and the tips of their horns were embellished with gold. The rear was closed by

The hobby horse and the dragon.

When the May-pole was drawn into the square, the foresters sounded their horns, and the populace expressed their pleasure by shouting incessantly until it reached the place assigned for its elevation:—and during the time the ground was preparing for its reception, the barriers of the bottom of the inclosure were opened for the villagers to approach, and adorn it with ribbons, garlands, and flowers, as their inclination prompted them.

The pole being sufficiently onerated with finery, the square was cleared from such as had no part to perform in the pageant; and then it was elevated amidst the reiterated acclamations of the spectators. The woodmen and the milk maidens danced around it according to the rustic fashion; the measure was played by Peretto Cheverette, the baron's chief minstrel, on the bagpipes, accompanied with the pipe and tabour, performed by one of his associates. When the dance was finished, Gregory the jester, who, as we have observed already, undertook to play the hobby-horse, came forward with his appropriate equipment, and, frisking up and down the square without restriction, imitated the galloping, curvetting, ambling, trotting, and other paces of a horse, to the infinite satisfaction of the lower classes of the spectators. He was followed by Peter Parker, the baron's ranger, who personated a dragon, hissing, yelling, and shaking his wings with wonderful ingenuity; and to complete the mirth, Morris, in the character of Much, having small bells attached to his knees and elbows, capered here and there between the two monsters in the form of a dance; and as often as he came near to the sides of the inclosure, he cast slily a handful of meal into the faces of the gaping rustics, or rapped them about their heads with the bladder tied at the end of his pole. In the mean time, Sampson representing Friar Tuck, walked with much gravity around the square, and occasionally let fall his heavy staff upon the toes of such of the crowd as he thought were approaching more forward than they ought to do; and if the sufferers cried out from the sense of the pain, he addressed them in a solemn tone of voice, advising them to count their beads, say a paternoster or two, and to beware of purgatory. These vagaries were highly palatable to the populace, who announced their delight by repeated plaudits and loud bursts of laughter; for this reason they were continued for a considerable length of time: but Gregory, beginning at last to faulter in his paces, ordered the dragon to fall back: the well-nurtured beast, being out of breath, readily obeyed, and their two companions followed their example; which concluded this part of the pastime.

Then Thomas the reve's son, in the habit of a pilgrim, came to the front of the pavilion, where he was met by a party of the young men and maidens belonging to the procession; and the following dialogue composed for the purpose by Peretto the minstrel, was sung; and he accompanied the voices with his harp:

Palmer. (To the Women.)

Fair damsels, say what brings you here?

Damsels.

To celebrate the first of May.

Palmer.

Wherefore this day to you so dear?

Damsels.

It is bold Robin's wedding-day.

Chorus.

With sprightly dance and carols gay.
We welcome Robin's wedding-day.

Palmer. (To the Men.)

Why stand the bowmen on a row?—

Men.

Prepar'd to play a skilful game.—

Palmer.

Some Saint to honour 'tis I trow:

Men.

'Tis Robin Hood, for that's his name.

Chorus.

With sprightly dance, and carols gay,
We keep bold Robin's wedding-day.

Palmer.

But who is she so fair, bedight
In tunic blue and rochet white?

Woman.

Dost thou not know her, holy man?
It is the blithe maid Marian.

Palmer.

How name ye him y'clad in green,
With party hose and fringes sheen?

Man.

It is the prince of archers good:
And he is hight bold Robin Hood.

Chorus.

With merry carol, dance, and play,
We welcome Robin's wedding-day.

Palmer.

I am stranger, well ye wot,
And much have travell'd:—I have seen
The Lord's sepulchre, and the grot
Where he was born of maiden clean.

The shells of Cales, in sign of grace,
Adorn my hat;—and you may spy
A vernicle, with his dear face
Impress'd, who died on Calvary.

Upon my cloak Saint Peter's keys
Were drawn at Rome, with crosses wide:
And reliques from beyond the seas
I bear, or woe may me betide!

The snow-topp'd hills of Armony,
Where Noë's ark may now be found,
I've seen;—in sooth, I do not lie;—
Told o'er my beads and kiss'd the ground.

At Walsingham my vows I've paid;
At Waltham eke, and Coloraine;
And to Saint Thomas I have pray'd
Who near the holy rood was slain.

But tell me to what saint, I pray,
What martyr, or what angel bright,
Is dedicate this holy day,
That brings you here so gaily dight?—

This calendar I've sear h'd with care
For saints y'bless'd and angels good;
The holy saints are named there,
But no such saint as Robin Hood.

Men.

Dost thou not, simple palmer, know—
What ev'ry child can tell thee here,—
Nor saint nor angel claims this show,
But the bright season of the year?

Women.

The cowslips now adorn the dells;
On sunny banks primroses blow,
With violets sweet and dainty bells;
And on the green the daisies grow:

The birds in warbling chorus sing
In hedge and grove and shady wood,
Inviting us to hail the spring,
And join the troop of Robin Hood.

Chorus.

With merry carol, dance, and play.
We welcome Robin's wedding-day.

When the dialogue was concluded, the archers set up a target at the lower part of the Green, and made trial of their skill in a regular succession. Robin Hood and Will Stukeley excelled their comrades; and both of them lodged an arrow in the centre circle of gold, so near to each other that the difference could not readily be decided, which occasioned them to shoot again; when Robin struck the gold a second time, and Stukeley's arrow was affixed upon the edge of it. Robin was therefore adjudged the conqueror; and the prize of honour, a garland of laurel embellished with variegated ribbons, was put upon his head; and to Stukeley was given a garland of ivy, because he was the second best performer in that contest.

The pageant was finished with the archery; and the procession began to move away, to make room for the villagers, who afterwards assembled in the square, and amused themselves by dancing round the May-pole in promiscuous companies, according to the ancient custom.

The absence of the May-game fool from this assemblage is a great deficiency.

The drama in the last volume is formed on the old story of Alfred in the Danish camp: it wants the vigour and energy of Shakespear. Will this fine subject never have justice done to it?

A Day in Spring, and other Poems. By Richard Westall, R. A. 8vo. pp. 21). price 12s 6d. Murray, London, 1808.

Genius is infinite, as it is a celestial power; but genius is limited, as it must operate by terrestrial means. The painter will ever emulate the vivid tints which deck the heavenly bow; but his attempt will fail, because he can employ but earthly pigments. The poet will indulge his imagination, and bid it soar above these perishable skies; but he must express his conceptions in the language of mortals, if he desire that mortals should understand his lays. Each of these arts is sufficient study for a life: to excell in either is no small honour: Each demands so great attention and care, and absorbs the mind so intensely, to the disregard of trivial slips, that it is scarcely possible, a single mind should rise to eminence in both, however closely they may be allied as studies, and to a certain degree may demand the same disposition, and talents. We have often admired Mr. Westall as a painter, we remember the earliest dawnings of his genius, and are happy in seeing them arrived at maturity. But Mr. W. is not perfect: he knows, he feels our meaning, when we remind him of that *plus ultra* which genius ever anticipates, and never, till after its anxieties are forgotten, flatters itself with having attained. We shall do justice to his merit as a poet too; but we shall not compliment him on having subdued all the asperities of language by labour, or on having varied the inflexibilities of our native tongue into melodious modulation and cadence. His merit is imagination: but his poems are unfinished as to the structure of their expressions, and seldom present that happy selection of phrase, which the present age demands as the finishing and polish of smaller works. Mr. W. well knows, that in a picture equal force throughout is ruinous: broad masses in proper places are indispensible, but equal depth of colouring all over, though a common fault with young beginners who aim at better things, never marks the master who has already produced excellence. Yet his poems are open to a remark, which may be easily understood by this allusion. There is in all arts, a readiness in the handling of the tools, that can only be attained by practice. If Mr. W. had spent as much time in conning of phrases as he has in commanding his pencils, he would certainly have given superior graces to his ideas, and would have embodied them more completely in harmony, in heavenly harmony. But we must not criticize amusements and relaxations, as these appear to be, with severity; as compositions they contain many pleasing thoughts, and just sentiments; they are perfectly virtuous, and in that sense correct: which all who know properly how to value the real excellencies of human life will honour with distinguished approbation. Mr. W. appears to have in some degree anticipated remarks allied to those we have made: for thus he expresses his wishes:

—Oh! that I the forms could give,
Strong as in my thoughts they lives
When the rich, the perfect whole,
Comes in splendour on my soul!
My broad canvas then should *show*
Warm with life's divinest glow!
So that those who came to gaze,
Fix'd should stand in fond amaze;
And, in anxious clusters round,
Wait impatient for the sound!

In the close of this poem "A Day in "Spring," Mr. W. has suggested an extremely picturesque idea: but he has stopped short, like a painter; a poet would have perceived that Spring should have exercised some genial power over Winter, when he approached her, and attempted to rest his hoary head upon her breast: he would have made her thaw his frozen heart to love, the giant limbs of the snow-clad deity would have derived unusual vigour, from her company, and every vein would have thrilled with sympathetic delight.

—Such the joys, enchanting Spring!
Which thy genial moments bring:
Not when Summer scents the glade
With her wreath of hay new made;
Not when Autumn's liberal hand
Scatters plenty o'er the land:
Not e'en then will I compare,
Sweetest season of the year!
Either of their charms with those
Which thy lucid veils disclose,
When thou com'st in gentle showers,
Braiding thy bright hair with flowers.
Sweetest season of the year!
Winter when he sees thee near,

Throws aside his robe of snow,
Smiles and smooths his rugged brow.
Often too attempts to rest
His hoar head upon thy breast;
But, when he perceives thy wreath
Dying by his chilling breath,
Sad he turns, and rushing forth,
Hides him in the stormy north:
Then the vegetable race
Feel thy long desir'd embrace;
And the God, who gave it birth,
Seems to walk the blossom'd earth.

The following has merit:

LINES,

Suggested by the sight of a ruined Castle.

High on the mountain's steepest side
Frowns a dark wreck of Norman pride!
Its time-struck halls of old were hung
With bloody spoils; and there was sung
The victor's praise, while yet he stood
O'erspread with dust and stain'd with blood:
Around him all his barons bold
Stretch'd their large limbs, herculean mould,
Recumbent, while the runic rhymes
Up-call'd the chief of other times,
To hear of battles lately won,
And glory in their mighty son.
There oft imperial rulers sate,
And awful, judg'd a nation's fate:
There oft the titled dames were wont
To give the dance a sparkling front;
And as the blushing beauties mov'd,
The conquering warriors saw, and lov'd.

No joys, no glad triumphant sounds,
The wasting ruin now rebounds;
But from its towers the owlet's scream
Oft breaks the neighb'ring rustic's dream:
And deep its mould'ring vaults among
The wily fox conceals her young.

Where are the sons of valour gone?
Where are the dames who lovely shone?
They too were subject to decay,
And the proud line is swept away!

The storied marble rais'd on high,
And deck'd with pagan heraldry,
The storied marble scarce supplies
A veil, to hide from vulgar eyes
Their mingled dust, the sole remains
Of beauty's, and of valour's trains!

We object to the line

Stretch'd their large limbs, herculean mould,

Grammar requires the genitive case, "*of* herculean mould:" but as this would spoil the metre, read "of massy mould," or some other appropriate epithet.

The harsh elisions in the last couplet might easily have been avoided:

A veil—to hide from vulgar eyes
Their mingled dust; the sole remain
Of beauty's blaze, and valour's train!

Of Mr. W.'s "Odes descriptive of the character of the Poets" we prefer that of Spenser. This idea might be pursued further to advantage.

Far in a deep sequester'd glade,
By fairy hands enchanting made,
Their favor'd child, young Spencer, lov'd to stray;
The while the sportive forms would tread
With light step round his infant head,
And fill with dreams divine the future lay.

Strange were the visions, strange and fair!
And changeful as the varying air,
When Summer's sun contends with Winter's snow;
And now the scene was overcast,
Danger and fear were in the blast;
And now 'twas lovely light's seraphic glow.

That darken'd scene in terror told,
Of noble knights, and Pagans bold,
Of battles dire, and virtue's deep distress;
Of sages deep in magic read,
Whose potent spells awoke the dead,
That lovely light was Heavenly Holiness.

On either side a hallow'd pair,
Friendship and Temperance were there;
Fairest of all a vestal pageant rose,
Of Chastity by Vice essay'd,
And still triumphant, though betray'd,
For Heaven was there, and scatter'd all its foes.

Now came the day, the dreams were gone,
Which all the night so lovely shone,
And wav'd their wings around the sleeping child;
But deep within his infant breast,
The fleeting visions left impress
Their high romantic forms, and features wild.

What does Mr. W. mean by "the *rough-hewn* iron age"—who thinks of *hewing* iron? "Their envious howl the monsters *rear*."—No; *raise* it they may; but *to rear* is not synonimous with *to raise*.

The volume is adorned with four pretty engravings, after designs by the author: we notice those of Mr. Charles Heath, for his encouragement in a laborious though noble profession.

Free and impartial Thoughts on the Dangers to be apprehended from the Increase of Sectarists in this Kingdom, and the Evils arising from the Want of Places of Worship for the Lower Orders of the Community. By a Cordial Approver of the Doctrines, and Well-wishers to the Prosperity of the Church of England. 8vo. pp. 84. Price 2s. 6d. Taylor and Hessey, 1808.

The subjects treated of in this pamphlet are confessedly important in the estimation of well-wishers to our established church. We exceedingly regret the apparent truth of the observation, that our clergy manifest too little earnestness in executing the sacred duties of their office. Foreigners have remarked, that though their sermons contain excellent arguments, and are correct and well-digested discourses, yet for want of a proper animation and fervour in the delivery of them, they fall greatly short of their intended effect. This, most certainly, is not the fault of those known by the distinction of gospel-preachers. —This author thinks, that even "the extravagance of their opinions tends to lead captive the ignorant."—We confess, that we have seen instances of John Bull's *cullibility* in religious matters, that excited our pity; whether the subjects of that pity were wholly answerable for their own ignorance, is a question equally delicate and important.

We have on sundry occasions admitted reproofs of that inattention to the accommodation of the poor, which, we had almost said, distinguishes this country. We cannot even in private life behold without disgust, that holding of scales to weigh the respective wealth of persons in, which a foreign writer says is the occupation of every Englishman: but in the more immediate presence of the Almighty, where every such notion ought to be annihilated by a sense of infinite inferiority, the maintenance of it partakes of the nature of sacrilege. As Christians and Englishmen we must take the liberty of pressing this on the consideration and consciences of all who desire the prosperity of their country; which, most surely, is strongly connected with the popularity of "true and undissembled religion."

The following remarks, relating to what the author justly terms a serious evil, are deserving of attention :—

Young persons are left to spend their hours just as they please, go where they will, and associate with whatever characters they happen to fall in with on Sundays. Apprentices, from the refined manners, increased opulence and dissipated habits of the age, do not live under the roof of their masters; but are placed in boarding-houses, &c. So far are the keepers of such places of accommodation for striplings, from taking any care to see them in the temple of God, that they generally make it an article in their agreement, that they shall have no concern with them on the day dedicated to the worship of the Almighty.* I have known persons of good principles surprise me with their ideas on this subject.

To causes such as these, and to the general anxiety of the citizens to obtain the refreshment of a little air and exercise, after the fatigues of the week, is ascribed the thin attendance of the churches in the city on a Sunday; where, certainly, no additional places of worship are required. But, observes the writer, "the Presbyterians have as good health and spirits as churchmen, and you will not find them absent from their meeting on the Sabbath day."

The following picture of one of the western parishes of the metropolis, where the accommodation for public worship bears no proportion to the population, cannot fail of making an impression on the mind of the serious reader.

If from the city we direct our attention to the west end of the town, the want of accommodation for the poor in our places of worship, is most lamentable. To begin with the largest, the most opulent, and the most numerously inhabited parish in the metropolis or its environs, a parish in which, perhaps, there, are nearly three thousand interments with a proportionate number of births, marriages, &c. every year. The living, the curacy, or whatever it is called, of Mary-le-bone, is the best piece of preferment in London. What is the church attached to this monstrous, overgrown parish? A place more resembling a dove-cot, or a pigeon-house than a church. Yet in this church, small, and otherwise incommodious,

* It was debated by Mr. W—, Mr. H—, C—, and other religious characters, whether they should exclude all visitors on a Sunday? The question was determined in the negative, from the consideration, that a number of the sons of distant friends would be left to spend the day as they pleased who, by visiting them, were taken to church and made to pass it in a decorous and profitable manner.

as it is, with an aisle in which two persons cannot conveniently meet and pass each other, with a diminutive altar, funerals, christenings, churchings, and marriages, are performed, to the exclusion and defiance of every thing that is venerable, every thing that is decent, every thing that is proper. Within the narrow precincts of this confined puny building, it is not uncommon to see ten or a dozen dead bodies laid across the pews, six or seven women just recovered from a situation which requires the most delicate attention, and when any spectacle that impresses melancholy ideas upon the mind, may be of the greatest injury; the same number of children with their sponsors, gossips, nurses, &c. all huddled together, and presenting a scene of confusion and irreverence, that cannot be expressed; the cries of infants, the tears of relatives mourning for their departed friends, and the joyful countenance of the attendants on the young Christians, as they are called, with those most decorous of all characters undertakers and their men; form such a group, such a motley mixture of those who are just gone out of the world and those who are just come into it, of those who weep and those who rejoice, as description may even the imagination, cannot reach: the spectacle must be seen, to be conceived. This apology for a church cannot afford the smallest accommodation for the poor, nay it has not even standing room. Take the chapels into the account in this vast parish; they are all intended for the opulent, and very well filled by the higher orders of society. They are all however, venal, all speculations. You must pay and pay handsomely to be seated in them. Many of those chapels have a railing and gate across the middle aisle, to exclude the lower members of society, standing room is the very best which the poor have in any of them. Are not the lower orders of society to go to Heaven as well as the wealthy? but can they, in general, be expected to assemble in the house of God, where they must undergo much corporal fatigue. Take the pitiful building, the parish opprobrium, and the people's inconvenience, called the church; the chapel on Lisson Green, Brunswick, Quebec, Portman, Welbeck, Oxford, Portland, and Margaret street chapels; what a small proportion of sixty-five thousand persons will they contain? and what a very small proportion of the inferior ranks of the community. There is not one of these chapels parochial; there is not one of them consecrated, except Quebec: no bishop has episcopal jurisdiction in this immense parish. Consider and deplore the shameful negligence to the instruction of the poor, and wonder, if you can, at their falling off to the methodists, the anabaptists, &c. and to no religion at all. Again: if we consider the provision made for the spiritual wants of the people, as to the praying with the sick, baptizing infants in a dangerous state of health, &c. The minister of Mary-le-bone Sir Richard Kay, is confessedly no longer capable of discharging the functions of the priesthood, to perform all the parochial offices of every kind in this huge district, three clergymen only are appointed. One of them is chiefly engaged in burying the dead, a laborious, ungrateful, and unproductive employment, which puts a man's constitution, health, and strength to the severest test. Pity it is that on any occassion, among clergymen, who have all the same dignity of the priesthood conferred upon them, the gleanings of Ephraim should be better than the grapes of Abiezer. The two other curates have to perform all the duties of the church; marriages, christenings, churchings, home-baptisms, praying with the sick, &c. What two men, with the zeal of St. Paul, the strength of Hercules, and the activity of the most famous of our pedestrian heroes, are equal to going from one end to the other of this increasing parish, as the multiplied occasions of its inhabitants require? They cannot. It is impossible that they should.

Various other abuses are mentioned, which call aloud for reform; but we content ourselves with recommending the pamphlet itself to the serious perusal of those, who may possess the means of interfering, with effect, (why not legislative effect?) on subjects of so much importance.

A Letter from Mr. Whitbread to Lord Holland on the present Situation of Spain. pp. 15. Price 6d. Ridgway, London, 1808.

In the following sentiments we heartily concur;

The whole undivided heart of Great Britain and Ireland, nay, of France itself, and of the world, must be with Spain. Would to God the whole undivided strength of the world could be combined at this moment against the armies of her oppressor, in Spain! Ministers had declared that no mixed interests should interfere; that all the exertion should be for Spain, and Spain alone; and I am happy to acknowledge that the part of the King's speech, which relates to Spain, bears out the professions which had been before made. It has my unqualified approbation. The policy is sound, and the expressions could not have been better chosen.

Arms, ammunition, money, let them be poured in with a hand as liberal as can be

conceived. All they ask for! and nothing they do not ask for. If an army shall hereafter be required, let no consideration of rank or favour interfere in the selection of the officer to command it. The stake is too precious to be risked in inadequate hands. The country has a high opinion of the military talents, the gallantry, and the other qualifications of the officer now in Ireland, ready to embark with a limited force. May the appointment of a general for any larger force be equally judicious, and equally acceptable to the public. Thus shall we render ourselves worthy of being the supporters of Spanish valour, and Spanish virtue. Thus shall we best add to their chance of success. Thus shall we render the most effectual service to this empire and the world. This cause is indeed the cause of justice and humanity. If it prospers,—stupendously glorious will be the victory. If it fails, their conqueror will have obtained any thing rather than honour; but the Spaniards of this day will be recorded to the latest posterity as a people deserving of a better fate, and they will have afforded a noble example for the imitation of the inhabitants of these Islands, when their battle, the last battle of the European world, shall be fought.

I come to the other topic, on which I did not touch on Monday for fear of interruption, and on which I must explain myself. It has been falsely and basely stated, that I advised the purchase of peace, by the abandonment of the heroic Spaniards to their fate. God forbid! A notion so detestable never entered my imagination. Perish the man who could entertain it! Perish this contry, rather than its safety should be owing to a compromise so horribly iniquitous! My feelings, at the time I spoke, ran in a direction totally opposite to any thing so disgusting and abominable.

I am not afraid to say, that the present is a moment in which I think negociation might be proposed to the Emperor of the French by Great Britain, with the certainty of this great advantage, that if the negociation should be refused, we should be at least sure of being *right* in the eyes of God and man. An advantage which, in my opinion, we have never yet possessed, from the commencement of the contest to the present hour; and the value of which is far beyond all calculation.

Dover Street, July 5, 1808.

We fear, after what has passed, that peace is not to be attained so easily, as Mr. W. flatters himself—we wish it were. We beg leave to think that Great Britain in arming and fighting for self defence, had clearly *right* on her side, *ab initio*.

Public Spirit. 8vo. pp. 104. 3s. Asperne, London, 1808.

We regard this pamphlet as a truly patriotic publication. The author does not write with the apathy of a neutral and uninterested spectator of political events; but, while he plainly perceives, censures, and condemns, the faults of the opposition, he is equally awake to the errors and failings of the ministers. His opinions appear to be the result of experience, and observation. The French revolution, and the French national character, are by him contemplated in their proper light.

To prevent us, says he, from becoming subservient to the enemy, we ought to bear in view, much more than we do, that his mode of warfare is not confined to strength against strength, nor to strength against the wealth and resources of nations, but that it likewise radically and essentially combines intrigue with cunning directed unweariedly against the human mind. In vain may we brace our bodily frames for action and attain a superiority, in military discipline, if we are unnerved in our councils, or relaxed in any part of our moral system; for there his experience teaches him to obtain his best advantage.

Having taken a hasty retrospect of the conduct of Great Britain, and of France, from the period of the French revolution, down to the defeat of the Austrians and Russians at Austerlitz, and the lamented death of Mr. Pitt, our author proceeds to notice the three successive ministries, which have since regulated the machine of government in this country. He considers the negociation for peace with France and the declaration of war again Prussia, and other measures of former administrations, to have been equally unhappy and impolitic.

While praising the present ministers for their vigorous measures, and for their mode of conducting the war abroad, our author censures them with considerable severity, for what he terms their "bad management of affairs at home."——

Nevertheless, those who suppose that more dignity might have been assumed, and maintained, by government, may readily admit, that, in making every practicable concession to the opposition, ministers certainly rendered themselves less obnoxious to the charge of arrogance, and

submitted their proceedings more fully to the nation, at large.

This patriotic writer stigmatises without reserve the zealous pertinacity of the opposition, in behalf of France;—but waiving his reasons for this, we shall present our readers with some of his closing observations, which prove him to be a politician of no mean sagacity.

France, says he, ever continuing her appeal to the world, says, that we are ruining ourselves by that war which she is desirous of putting an end to. To so kind a remark from an enemy our answer is, that if ruin is to overtake us, better is it to succumb with honour in the noble struggle than to allow our ruin to be tyrannically effected by France to our dishonour. We do not fight for the bare honour of fighting, but in order to keep by our bravery, that existence, and that proud rank amongst nations, which she is prepared to take from us, if we should credulously yield to her. The pains which France uses to infuse into us the sentiments most accordant with her wishes, prove that we are a great distance from that desperate situation which she would inspire us with the dread of. But if the government of France could be even supposed to wish for peace with England, dares it allow to itself that gratification, circumstanced as it is? Dares that new government to withdraw its immense armies from foreign countries within the bosom of France? Will it dare to allow England to have any intercourse with the continent? Unfortunately for us, negative answers must be given; for the new government of France, feels by proud experience, that it is daily establishing and acquiring strength by its present system of war, with which it has reason to be satisfied; nor is it natural that it should desire to adopt any change, since by every change it must deem itself to incur new risks of being overturned. It is in reality dependent for its existence at present upon war. France at the beginning of the revolution, depended upon the success of its armies, now, on the contrary, the armies are dependent upon the earned fame and tried success of the government, which they, for their own sakes, support. The government therefore, possesses in its armies able and zealous defenders. If they were no longer to be fostered as they now are; if they were to suffer neglect in the least degree; if any other interest should be allowed to interfere with them; for instance, the interest of commerce generally, or of England only, would not the armies be jealous and discontented? Is it likely that their government would expose this to hazard? The new government of France is then obliged to be the secret advocate of that prolongation of war which despondency terms perpetual, and which we cannot at present avert.

When may we flatter ourselves with the prospect of peace? Never by probable calculations, and without the intervention of unforeseen events, until the new government of France shall have attained to more mature stability in the growth of her present generation, and until the present spirit of her armies shall have been gradually relaxed and their numbers greatly diminished. Then may that new government be expected to reconcile itself to the belief of being safe in taking the repose of peace, and allowing her officers to enjoy their plunder and new titles of distinction, and when there will no longer appear to exist the necessity of continuing an unprofitable war against England. Before that desirable period shall arrive, some years may elapse, in which the exertion of all our faculties will yet be required.

In this view of things given, as they are believed to exist, there is no acrimonious intention of exciting malevolent feelings against France. The system pursued by her has been plainly and without exaggeration exposed, for the important purpose of animating the public spirit, and putting the nation on its guard against her present plans. Peace not being at our call, but in her option, we may therefore, be obliged for many years yet to come to wage against her a war of defence. France is ardent, powerful, and enterprising: and we too are bold, strong, and amply provided with means both of safeguard and annoyance. If we should notwithstanding be subdued, it will not have been by open hostilities; *we shall have been ruined by our own faults alone, by the corruption and passive weakness of that public spirit*, which France never fails to assail in every direction, and which finds itself in the midst of her seductive arts like a bark opposed to an impetuous tide where it can be effectually preserved by the incessant use of the stemming oars; but in the unguarded relaxation of a moment, is precipitated to destruction.

Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. pp. 713, 714, 927, 928.

Itinerarium Cambriæ seu laboriosæ Baldvini Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi per Walliam Legationis accurata descriptio, auctore Silv. Giraldo Cambrense. Cum annotationibus Davidis Poweli, S.T.P. Royal Quarto. pp. 237. cum mappa Walliæ col. effigies, et sepulchrum. Sil. Gir. Camb. Typis Gulielmi Bulmer et socii. Prostant Venales apud Miller. Londini. MDCCCVI.

QUINQUAGINTA in majori, et ducena in minori chartâ imprimuntur exemplaria. GULIELMUS BULMER.

For the English translation of this work, Vide Panorama, Vol. I. p. 13.

The History of the Ancient Borough of Pontefract, containing an interesting Account of its Castle, and the three different Sieges it sustained, during the Civil War, with Notes and Pedigrees, of some of the most distinguished Royalists and Parliamentarians, chiefly from Manuscripts never before published. By B. Boothroyd, 8vo. pp. 534. Price 15s. Crosby, London: 1807.

The term Pontefract it is admitted, imports "the *broken* bridge": but a bridge may be *fractus*, broken, without being in a ruinous state, and it seems credible, that a *new* bridge rather than an old one, should give name to a town adjacent. Moreover, as Mr. B. places this bridge over "the Wash, which was frequently heightened by rains," it must have been of considerable length; so that by uniting several small hillocks, it was *fractus*, in the sense of *interrupted*—not continuous. Such is our conjecture: but that is plausible enough which supposes the name to be derived from resemblance to a foreign town, familiar to its founder. The first name of this town, however, was Kirkby, "by the church." In the seventh century lived Oswald, who obtained great celebrity among his people by a victory over Cadwallo, king of the Welsh Britons: he was treacherously slain by Penda, and his people erected here a cross to his memory. Mr. B. almost inclines to think that he was the builder of this church; but he is clear, that "it could not be built earlier than the middle of the seventh, nor later than the eighth century." Kirkby, was rather a village, than a burgh. Since that period the town has greatly increased. But the most curious object at Pontefract, is its castle: which is supposed to be "of Saxon origin, as its site is perfectly agreable to their mode of fortification." It stands on an elevated rock, wholly insulated, its sides steep and craggy. The present structure was founded by Ilbert de Lacy, soon after the tenth year of William the Conqueror. It was twelve years in building, and was finished in 1080. It was at once a palace and a fortress: magnificent and martial. What revolutions has this structure seen!—It saw the failure of the male line of its founder, and the union of this barony with the family of the Plantagenets, in Thomas Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster;—it saw the house of Lancaster alternately rise and fall, in conflict with its rival the house of York; till the roses were united in Henry VIII.—It saw the king of England sometimes the conqueror of his nobility and people, and attempting to rule them both with a rod of iron; sometimes happy in escaping from the fury of those who had vanquished him, in hopes of better fortune another day; or condemned to expiate his transgressions by an untimely and cruel fate. Of this, Richard II. is a striking instance, who certainly met his death in Pontefract castle; though the manner of it is not without uncertainty. If tradition be correct in the place of his confinement, within the castle, it could not be as history affirms, by combat with Sir Piers Exton, since the cell is too small for such an event: but it is more likely (as Stowe suppposed) that he was starved to death, and this agrees with the declarations of the Earls of Northumberland and Worcester, and Lord Percy, who resided in the neighbourhood. We cannot compliment the members of the Antiquarian Society, who, to ascertain this fact, procured a few years ago an examination of the body in its tomb, in Westminster Abbey, yet did not remove the bandage on the skull, where, if any where, the marks of the fracture might be expected. Other illustrious personages suffered in this castle; as Earl Rivers, and his companions, friends of Edward V. by order of the ambitious Richard duke of Gloucester. This castle was taken in 1536 by the Catholic insurgents, influenced by the religious orders, who could not endure the establishment of the king's supremacy, and the performance of the church service in the English language. This was the famous "Pilgrimage of Grace for the love of God, the preservation of the king's person and issue, the purifying of the nobility, expelling all evil blood and evil counsellors, for no particular profit to themselves, nor to do any displeasure to any, nor to slay nor murder any for envy; but to put away all fears and to take afore them the cross of Christ, his faith, the restitution of the church and the suppression of heretics and their opinions." Excellent professions! but the manner of executing them———

In 1642 Charles I. erected the royal standard at York, and from this time the castle of Pontefract was an object of great importance: it was seized by the royalists, and defended by them with a steadiness, and valour, highly honourable to their loyalty and skill; and it had the glory of being the last strong hold that struck the royal colours. Many of the families that distinguished themselves in this defence, yet remain in the vicinity: and from one of these Mr. B. has been favoured with a very circumstantial history of the siege, composed by an ancestor, who appears to have held an office of considerable trust. We cannot follow this history closely, but the fidelity of political friendship, and the means taken to provide for the safety of six persons who were excepted from the benefit of the capitulation, to the Parliament army, demands our attention.

The troops in the garrison were sensibly affected when they heard the names of those excepted. They sent again the commissioners to Lambert, and requested that he would allow them six days, in which time the unfortunate victims might endeavour to escape, and that it might be lawful for the rest of the garrison to assist them.

To this proposal General Lambert consented, "provided the rest would surrender at the expiration of the time, and engage never again to advise or take up arms against the parliament," to which the commissioners agreed.

On the first day after this agreement, the garrison appeared twice or thrice as if they were resolved to make a sally, but retired every time without charging.

On the second day, they made a strong and vigorous sally in a different direction, and drove the enemy from their post with the loss of several men. Although the attempt was made at the time the guards were relieving, and when the number of men was doubled, yet such was the resolution with which the charge was made, that Col. Morrice and Cornet Blackburn, two of the excepted persons, pushed through the troops of the enemy and made their escape. The other four were compelled to retreat with their friends to the castle.

The garrison now remained still for two whole days; but early on the night of the 4th day they made another attempt. In this attempt they were wholly unsuccessful. They were driven back to the castle; having ensign Smith, another of the excepted persons, killed. His friends conveyed his body into the castle, and he was interred in the chapel of St. Clement.

The three excepted persons who now remained, considered it in vain to make any more sallies in order to escape. Several lives had already been lost in the attempts made; and they contrived a different method in order to secure themselves. The buildings of the castle were large and extensive, and owing to the sieges, some of these had become ruins. Among the ruins, they found a place, where the three excepted persons might be concealed, and from whence they might easily make their escape. Accordingly their friends walled up the place after they had entered, leaving them apertures sufficient for the admission of air, and furnishing them with provisions for a month, in which time, it was not doubted, but they would be able to make their escape.

The next morning (24th March, 1648-9) the garrison pretended to rejoice, and sent the governor word, that as their six friends had made their escape, they would surrender the next day. At the hour appointed, the garrison marched out of the castle. Lambert narrowly inspected each individual, not believing that any of the six excepted persons had escaped; but being satisfied, that they were not among those who now surrendered, he treated them with great civility, and punctually performed all his promises; nor did he seem displeased "that the brave soldiers had happily escaped." Lambert did not pay any attention to the castle, so that the three excepted persons, the night after threw down their inclosure, and securely decamped.*

The parliament ordered the castle to be demolished: and this being effected with perseverance; its ruins are now all that shew what it has been. This history is a curious document. The plates annexed, shewing the construction of the castle, exhibit the prevalent ideas of a mode of fortification very different from that of the present time.

The history of the Priory, naturally claims a place in a work like the present: but we do not perceive that any peculiar or distinguishing customs were attached to it. We may say of others, as Mr. B. says of this,

One part of the annual expences of these houses consisted in presents made to the great, whose favour they wished to conciliate. Whatever was delicious to the taste or fashionable in dress, they purchased for this purpose. Another part consisted in their hospitality and charity. As such houses were furnished with provisions of all kinds from the produce of their lands, herds and flock, it was as usual

* Austwick and Floyd, lived till after the restoration.

then for gentlemen and travellers to go to such houses as it is now for them to go to an inn. Here also the poor, the sick, the aged and infirm resorted, and their wants were regularly supplied.

It was surrendered to the king, Nov. 24, 31, Hen. VIII.

We have some doubts whether the following exclamation is well founded: might not a modern copyhold, be subject to the same comment, unless the nature of the tenure were explained? Did the party give more than the *services* of these men?

Two brothers of Dodworth, Richard and William, sons of Ulf-le Doddewrda, gave to the convent, for the love of God and the salvation of their own souls, all the men they had on the land, with their houses and chattels for ever. How degraded was the state of these men, who could be transferred like cattle from one proprietor to another! The love of God ought to have prompted these devoters rather to have given liberty to their villani, than to have transferred them to a convent. Such was then the state of society, and such then the spirit of the age.

The friars must not be omitted. Pontefract had Dominicans, black or preaching friars, Carmelites, or white friars, Austin friars, &c. Mr. B. next describes the churches: gives a list of incumbents, &c. and these are followed by other charitable institutions, bequests and donations. Such were the component parts of an ancient burgh! A cross, a church, a castle, a market, a bridge, a mill, convents, friars, hospitals, and establishments for the good of the founders' souls!———

Modern manners demand a race ground, and a theatre, and to balance these, dissenting congregations of several denominations. The author is minister to the independant church. A struggle for parliamentary freedom, is the most interesting exploit in which the town has been engaged of late; after a ten years duration the contest was decided in 1791, in favour of the rights and liberties of the inhabitants.

Licorice has been long cultivated with success; and Pontefract licorice cakes are well known throughout the British empire.

The population of the town, as taken in 1808, is as follows; houses inhabited 693, houses not inhabited 48, families 702, males 1394, females 1703. Total 3097. The population has increased near six hundred since the year 1764. The number of families then was 538, and of persons 2515.

We do not perceive that the author has enumerated the Volunteers; which in times like the present he ought to have done.

On the whole we commend the diligence exerted by Mr. B. He has taken an ample range for observation in the early part of his volume, and in his notes: we think it may be useful to many into whose hands his labours may fall. He has executed his task respectably. The plates are an agreeable accompaniment: but, speaking by recollection, we think the plan of the attack on the castle by the parliament army, exhibits also the *modern* town; why was it not so expressed on the plate?

The following ballad, as it is called, composed by Earl Rivers, in Pontefract Castle, is too curious to be omitted. It will shew, among other evidences, the state of the English language in the time of Richard III. It is contained in a history of the kings of England, by John Ross, the Warwick antiquary. He introduces it in the following terms:

Dominus Comes de Rivers Antonius Woodvyle . . . in tempore incarcerationis apud Pontemfractum edidit unum balet in Anglicis, ut mihi monstratum est, quod subsequitur sub hiis verbis:

Sumwhat musyng—and more mornyng
In remembring—the unstydfastnes,
This world being—of such whelyng
Me contrarieng,—what may I gesse?
I fere dowtles—remediles
I now to sese—my woful chaunce,
Lo in this traunce,—now in substance,
Such is my dawnce.
Wyllyng to dye—me thynkys truly
Bowndyn am I,—and that gretly,
To be content.
Seyng playnly—that fortune doth wry
All contrary—from myn entent,
My lyff was lent—me to an intent,
Hitt is ny spent
Welcome fortune.
But I ne went—thus to be shent,
But sho hit ment—Such is hur won.

We suspect that the transcriber has mistaken between the letters *m* and *w*, which in ancient writings are very similar: we should read—at least, such is our conjecture—

But I ne went—thus to be shent,
But sho hit went—Such is hur won.

Mr. B. has inserted two poems; one written, in 1759, by Dr. Drake, *on Pomfret Castle*, the other by Dr. Langhorn, *written among the ruins of Pontefract Castle*, 1756. They form a complete contrast to the preceding.

The Preceptor and his Pupils; or, Dialogues, Examinations, and Exercises on Grammar in General and the English Grammar in Particular. By G. Crabb. Part the first. 12mo. pp. 210. Price 3s. 6d. 1807. Part the second pp. 238. Price 4s. 6d. Boosey, London, 1808.

We ought to have noticed the first part of this work, some time ago; of which we are reminded by the appearance of the second part, which has very lately reached us. The writer avails himself of the dialogue form, which he manages with considerable address: nevertheless in his introductory conversation he has not, in our apprehension, sufficiently lowered himself to the capacity of youth, supposed to be under the necessity of studying the elements of language. Mr. Crabb himself understands what is intended by the Greek terms *mono* syllable, and *di*pthong, but children can scarcely be thought to use them with comprehension and readiness: they should have been translated. We therefore, recommend the contents of these volumes rather to young men who have not had opportunity of acquiring in early life an accurate knowledge of their native tongue. Mr. C.'s instances of improper English are in our opinion, well calculated for usefulness, we would moreover hint to our author, that his work affords him a very fair opportunity of exposing and correcting, *actual errors* of speech, whether cockneyisms, or vulgarisms. We know persons deservedly esteemed polite, who yet incautiously drop phrases that are not correct English. Were they exposed in works like that before us, the lessons of the Preceptor would be found beneficial to many who may take up his work casually. In his second part Mr. Crabb takes a wider range, and derives many advantages from his acquaintance with various languages. He acknowledges himself indebted to M. Adelung the German grammarian, and to the speculations of late writers on the formation of speech.

As Mr. C. intends to publish on some future occasion, "a small work which will serve to accompany and explain these two volumes," we hope he will take our hint in good part: and improve it to the benefit of the present, as well as of a future generation.

The Theory of Dreams: in which an Inquiry is made into the Powers and Faculties of the human Mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable Dreams recorded in sacred and profane History. 2 Vols. 12mo. pp. 850, Price 8s. Rivington, London, 1808.

Of all the perplexing subjects which teaze the thinking mind, scarcely any is equal to that of the Theory of Dreams. To treat it as trifling, or unworthy of attention, is absurd: it is not trifling, it is not unworthy of attention. It is a proof of the existence of a something distinct from matter, and of faculties, of which mere matter is not susceptible: yet when we attempt sedately to investigate the nature of this proof, and the properties of this something, we find ourselves rather deluded than satisfied. Often have we sat down with little confidence to disquisitions, and have risen up without conviction. Willing to be satisfied, if we could meet with any thing satisfactory: yet not willing to become the sport of fantastic imagination, or the dupes of credulity. We have never yet seen that simple arrangement of the subjects under enquiry, from which we might anticipate decided results. If our advice were asked, we should recommend, three distinctions of dreams: those which are evident repetitions of past (usually recent) events:—those which are mixtures of events that have passed at different times; and therefore appear to be perplexed and intricate, when, in fact they are, to use a Shakesperian simile, "like a tangled chain, nothing impaired, but all disordered." The third distinction should be formed of those which contain ideas, that never before visited the mind of the party. There would be little reluctance to admit the first class of these, as acts of the memory: and this, in proportion to the nature of the event repeated, and to the interval of time elapsed since it ocurred. A man who yesterday beheld a murder, and dreamed of it last night, who saw in his dream the same attendant circumstances as the fact had presented, could hardly doubt, but his memory was in activity, during this repetition, however his senses might be locked up in sleep. The second division, is of a more puzzling nature. Many thousands of ideas have entered the mind of an obser-

vant person in the course of his life, and have been unnoticed, or completely forgotten, they have made no sensible impression on him, have had no discernible effect, yet nevertheless, have actually existed, have presented themselves, and have been, more or less, admitted;—but his recollection may be tortured to no purpose to recover them, or he may have no inducement to acknowledge them, when presented again with that strange intermixture of accompaniments, and uncontroulable wandering of fancy, which characterize the faculty of dreaming. Moreover, there is in man a principle which we call foresight, improved and strengthened, certainly, by reasoning and experience; may this also, be in exercise when the external senses are suspended? May ideas derived from former, and forgotten, sources, their origin being undetected, pass for new, while, in fact, they are so, in no other acceptation than rational inductions are, which from a number of given *data* infer a number of consequences? The most important, as it is also the most embarrassing, is the third class: do ideas *absolutely new* enter the mind in dreams?—and if this question be answered in the affirmative, whence do they originate? This order of treating the subject, has appeared to us to bid the fairest for attaining to some fixed principles on the subject.

The work under review is a pretty assemblage enough of dreams, or reported dreams, collected from authors antient as well as modern. The dreams of great men have been thought of most importance, and history has amused herself with recording them for the information of posterity. But, we have our doubts, whether these were always told in the simple language of truth: whether they were not sometimes bended a little to existing, or expected circumstances: whether the same interpretation could have been given to them, had they occurred to persons in humbler stations of life, and therefore, whether they were not understood politically, as they were politically coloured in narration. The dreams of a statesman in deep meditation on projected schemes, those of a woman in a state of pregnancy, those of gloomy, or superstitious persons, those of persons labouring under disease, may be more nearly allied in nature, than is usually supposed. These, when told after certain events had occurred, may have passed very current as predictive of those events, but, if such events had never happened, where then had been their predictive power? We believe that dreams capable of only one interpretation, but of that clearly, and indubitably, are rare. Such however, as they are upon record, a compiler must collect them: and this the author of the volumes before us appears to have done, with considerable diligence, and learning. He does not, indeed, introduce much that is new, or peculiarly his own; he relates what others have said and thought. He is therefore safe from censure, but is less entitled to praise. He professes to treat first of dreams and their distinctions; on these he reports the opinions, principally, of Macrobius, with which modern philosophers may be content, if they can. Then he relates several dreams found in ancient history: these occupy three or four chapters: dreams recorded in Scripture, follow; then modern dreams, with general reflections on sleep, on the nature and cause of dreams, on the operations of mind, on the influence of the body on mind in sleep, &c. These might have been treated with greater depth of thought, greater physical, and *anatomical* knowledge. Perhaps Dr. Gall may favour us with a new theory of sensations while asleep. As he has detected on the outside of the skull, those protuberances and configurations which indicate the day-dreams of the energetic sons of men, we should not be surprized if he discovered within that capacious repertory, the residences and causes of those nocturnal vagaries which mislead the human fancy.

We are clearly of opinion, that, under certain circumstances, the state of the bodily organs does actually influence dreams: that it always does so demands proof by more cogent circumstances than present themselves to us, at this time: but we are partly serious when we compare our nightly conceptions, to a parcel of schoolboys, who during school time have been kept under restraint and authority by the pedagogue, but no longer afraid of the cane, at a dismissal, or at a breaking up, they follow their own frolicksome fancies, and with uncontrouled glee indulge themselves in rambles after every butterfly that crosses their path. Or to change the simile, as the laminæ of the brain, says Dr. Gall, resemble leaves in a book, may we suppose that these leaves having received certain

delineations, under the exercise of reason, are unfolded one by one, so that a distinct view is obtained of each subject in succession: whereas when fancy indulges herself in the whim of twirling and flirting the leaves, she does it so rapidly, so uncertainly, so confusedly, that her inspection discovers nothing but a mere jumble of notions, a fortuitous concurrence of atoms!

Tanta est mobilitas, et rerum copia tanta!

But we are not reviewing dreams, but a compilation of dreams: of the manner in which our author has executed his undertaking we shall offer a specimen or two; and—then for waking day dreams: for after all,

———We are such stuff,
As dreams are made of, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep———

Though we are not such complete dormice as "the whole people of Lucomoria, a country of farther Sarmatia, who are related to die on the twenty-seventh of November like swallows, in consequence of the intense cold, and not to awake again till the twenty-fourth of April."

When Crœsus dreamed that his accomplished son Atys was transfixed by a javelin headed by iron, he did all that parental solicitude could suggest, in removing him from the command of the Lydian forces, and in giving him a wife whose affection might conspire, in all precautions, to secure him from injury; and when the prince was accidentally killed by the javelin of a faithful attendant at the hunting of a boar, we perceive that the fatal prediction of the dream could be calculated only to disturb the mind of Crœsus, and to aggravate the affliction which drove the unhappy Adrastus to suicide†. While

"The wretched mortal did not 'scape the blow,‡"

Nay, sometimes attention to dreams seems to have been the cause of crimes and misfortunes, if we receive the accounts which are given to us: thus Paris is said to have eloped with Helen under the encouragement of a dream, in which Venus promised him her assistance.

Hamilcar, when he beseiged Syracuse, is reported to have dreamed that he should sup the next night in the town. Encouraged by the vision he attempted the assault; but a mutiny having arisen in his army, the townsmen made a sally and took him prisoner.

† Herod. L. i.

‡ Sophocles—Consult. Tertull. Lib. de Anim. C. 46. Plin. L. xxv. C. 2.

Historians report of Antorius, or, as some style him, of Marcus Antonius Musa, the physician of Octavianus, afterwards Augustus, that Minerva appeared to him in a dream the night before the battle of Philippi, enjoining him to warn Octavianus not to omit being present at the battle, notwithstanding his severe disorder. In consequence of which Octavianus, being carried in his litter into the field, escaped from the soldiers of Brutus, who gained possession of his camp* with the expectation of killing him.

The presence of Augustus at the battle of Pharsalia, must have been of so much advantage in encouraging the soldiers, and perhaps so much better for the patient than the anxiety of absence, that the physician might conceive it essential to success or recovery, and really imagine in his sleep, or politically fabricate the dream.

We conceive that most of the appearances of Minerva in antiquity, are allegorical, or figurative, importing the dictates of prudence, or sagacity.

It was customary for those who wished to obtain inspired dreams, to lie down after the performance of religious rites upon the skins of beasts sacrificed, in expectation of the divine suggestions, as was the case at the temples of Amphiaraus in Attica, Æsculapius in Pergamos, of Serapis in Canopus, and others; as also at that of Faunus, as we learn from Virgil.

Brizo, the goddess of sleep or dreams, was worshipped with divine honors and sacrifices, and her votaries slept in her temple at Delos with their heads bound with laurel, or other fatidical appendages. The Sun was addressed with conciliating prayers, as its beams dispersed the dreams of the night. Supplications were offered up to Mercury at the conclusion of festivals for a night of good dreams, and images of that deity with his Caduceus was placed at the feet of beds, hence called ἑρμῆνες†. Bathing also, and lustrations were practised as auspicious; and Æschylus, in Aristophanes, directs the attendants to prepare a lamp and warm water taken from the river, which were to be employed in some ceremonies designed to avert the influence of divine dreams. In a fragment of Euripides we see Priam, on occasion of the dream of Hecuba, in which she brought forth a flaming torch:

Smitten with dread, and anxious care to heaven
Present the bleating victims, sue for peace,

* Plutarch. Ant. c. 28. Valerius Maxim. l. vii. Velleius Paterc. l. ii.

† Archæolog. Atticæ, a Francis Rous, p. 352, c. vii. l. 4.

And ask if any prophet having prayed
To Phœbus, could inform him what events
Such a portentous vision could produce.

. . . . . .

The scenes which pass in review before us in sleep are sometimes composed of images which are produced immediately by corporeal impressions, not sufficiently strong to destroy the enchantment of sleep. Beattie speaks of a gentleman in the army, whose imagination was so easily affected in sleep by impressions made on the external senses, that his companions could suggest any thing to it by whispering gently in his ear; and that they once made him go through the whole procedure of a duel till he was wakened by report of a pistol.

Allowing then that dreams are sometimes prompted by immediate or recent sensations, they must in general be considered as the creation of the mind, existing, as it were, in an abstracted state, though still capable of being easily summoned to attention to the body. The sympathy and reciprocal influence which subsist between them are never destroyed, and the mutual interchange of feeling is quickly communicated. There is perhaps never a total insensibility; the moment when vigilance sinks into oblivious indifference can never be accurately marked; no one, at least hath ever yet noted the moment which precedes sleep. The connexion between mind and body is renewed on the slightest alarm, and unusual impressions are instantly conveyed from one to the other. The hungry body suggests to the sleeping mind visions of food*. Oppressions from repletion generate fearful dreams, and a disordered limb, if its pain increase, will attract attention. Dugald Stewart observes that dreams are frequently suggested by bodily sensations, and states that he had been told by a friend, that having occasion, in consequence of an indisposition, to apply a bottle of hot water to his feet when he went to bed, he dreamed that he was making a journey to the top of Mount Ætna, and that he found the heat of the ground almost insupportable. Another person, having blisters applied to his head, dreamed, in the association of ideas, that he was scalped by a party of Indians†.

* It may perhaps be said, that when the hungry man dreams, it is rather the effect of the recollection of his waking thoughts. There are still, however, sufficient proofs of sympathy. An ancient writer attributes dreams to the immediate temperament of the body. Hi qui laborant siti cum in soporem venerunt, flumina et fontes videre sibi videntur, et bibere, hoc autem patiuntur aviditate intemperata corporis laborantes. Recog. Clem. l. ii. § 64.

† Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind. C. v.

An Attempt to shew by what Means the United Kingdom and the World may be saved from Subjection to France, without the Abolition in Great Britain and Ireland of all Distinctions on Account of Religion. 8vo. pp. 389, price 7s. 6d. Hatchard; London, 1808.

We suspect that this is an instance of a work intended to be only a pamphlet, but increased under the hands of the author to a formidable volume. The style is not captivating, and the transitions are not graceful. The insertions and afterthoughts are numerous. There is in the remarks it contains more plain sense, than elegance in the manner of expressing them. The writer would have all British youth put into a course of training, from the age of fifteen to eighteen, and so far taught as to be capable of doing duty in an irregular battalion, at least. He would have the sons of gentlemen trained at their schools. He would have a body of officers and serjeants (mounted) constantly employed in such training throughout the the nation; and, very judiciously, he would have the inhabitants of town form bodies, distinct from those of the country; "the volunteer infantry ought to be the force of towns, and the militia that of the open country," the townsmen not to be marched to a distance for permanent duty, as consisting of persons in trade, of sedentary professions, &c. these to serve without pay: the country labourers to receive pay, and of course, to be liable to more extensive service. The writer also, takes a view of the state of Ireland; proposes to instruct the people better than they are at present instructed; suggests cautions against dissenters from the church; others still stronger against catholics; examines the orders in council, the interest of America; the conduct of France; and in short, he discusses the more important subjects of politics, as they have been before the world of late, and shews himself to be altogether for the good of his country, as every true-hearted Briton should be.

We cannot but approve of these sentiments: they are such as have repeatedly been urged in the Panorama: and such as public measures have *nearly* approached. The writer would, however, have pleased

the public much better, had he studied brevity, for to sit down seriously to spend several hours in consulting the opinions of others on the good of our country, we can assure him, is not the fashion;—unless when given *viva voce*, with a bottle of good wine, and other patriotic accompaniments on the table.

The Duties of Religion and Morality, as inculcated in the Holy Scriptures: with preliminary and occasional Observations. By Henry Tuke; 12mo. pp. 220. price 2s. 6. Blanchard, York.

Mr. Tuke is one of the people called Quakers, or as they rather chuse to be called, Friends. This body has lately come rather forward in explanation of its opinions, as if desirous of being well thought of in the world. To this the members of their society are as free as others; and though all be not gold that glitters, yet we feel a pleasure in discovering that the number of really worthy people among us, is greater than those who shut themselves up in their own narrow circle will admit. As to the tract before us, we think favourably of its tendency, and not the less from the modesty of the author, who "has frequently had to feel his own imperfections while composing it"—and "has been careful not to regulate the standard of duties by his own practice, but faithfully to represent them, as he found them inculcated in holy writ." If the perusal of the work has the same effect on its readers, it cannot but be useful in the moral and religious world.

The Madras School, or Elements of Tuition, comprizing the Analysis of an Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum, Madras; with its Facts, Proofs, and Illustrations; to which are added, Extracts of Sermons preached at Lambeth; a Sketch of a National Institution for training up the Children of the Poor; and a Specimen of the Mode of Religious Instruction at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea. By Rev. Andrew Bell, DD. &c. 8vo. pp. 360. price 10s. 6d. Murray, London, 1808.

The contents of this volume have the greater part, if not entirely, been already before the public. Nevertheless, we are glad to see them assembled together, as in this state they afford a more complete view of the subject on which they treat, and their value may be more correctly appreciated. Dr Bell as is generally understood, derived ideas from the Hindoo teachers, who, we may fairly presume, practised what they had been taught by tradition. We cannot do justice to the volume in the space which our convenience allows us to allot to it: but shall recommend it to the attention of those who interest themselves in the welfare of the rising generation, and the propagation of instruction, civil and religious. The practice of employing scholars who are more advanced in teaching others who are less advanced, appears to be highly beneficial: and, with other improvements in economy, communicates benefits to thousands which formerly were restricted to a few. Dr. B. explains a passage of holy writ, John viii. 6. by the practice of *writing in sand*: he might have gone back to deeper antiquity: for the prophet Jeremiah says of apostate transgressors, chap. xviii. 13. they shall be *written in the earth*; intending no doubt, the same superficial practice as Dr. Bell describes.

Those who have never seen it before, will be gratified with the account of Tippoo Saib's conduct while viewing some philosophical experiments, which though ordinary among us, were curious to him. Had he never done any thing worse than make condensing engines, or investigate the properties of the Archimedean screw, his name would have escaped that detestation which his tyranny brought upon it. We should have been gratified if the *latest* accounts from the establishment at Madras, had been included in this volume: as we think, continued experience is, in such cases, the surest guide to wisdom. They would also have answered enquiries that must be expected, whether there be sufficient vigour in these principles to maintain themselves, after their parent and patron is withdrawn? whether they continue equally beneficial to individuals, and to the public? &c. &c.

Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 1185. Vol. III. pp. 538, 1149.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Rev. Edward Nares, A. M. to Major Scott Waring.

Sir:—Though I feel very backward to address you in so public a manner, yet as I have not the honour of being personally known to you, and private explanations could not entirely answer my purposes, I am induced to take this method of replying to the charges brought against me in your late pamphlet, entitled: "Remarks on the Sermons preached "before the University of Oxford by Dr. "Barrow and Mr. Nares, &c. &c."

I have no reason to think you mean to *insist upon* more than *one* objection urged against me in that pamphlet, namely, that of having grossly misrepresented matters in regard to the conversion of Bramins in time past; but surely the following paragraph may induce the public to think that the university had been compelled to listen to a *whole heap* of contradictions. "The learned university of Ox-"ford," you observe, "must have been very "much puzzled indeed to determine whether "credit was due to Dr. Barrow or Mr. "Nares, for though both preached on the "same given subject, their sentiments are "diametrically opposite." You then proceed to state that Dr. B. "through the whole of "his sermon seems to be thoroughly sensible "of the excessive difficulty of inducing an "immense population to abandon a religion "professed by their ancestors for so many "ages, and in which religion the distinction "of castes is so rigidly observed"—whereas Mr. Nares asserts, "that so far from the "Bramins opposing an invincible obstacle, "*thousands* of the Bramins have themselves "been converted."

Dr. Barrow and myself, Sir, were, I am certain, entirely unacquainted with each others thoughts and sentiments on the subject, until they respectively appeared in print. Yet I confess, when I first read Dr. Barrow's discourse, so far from thinking our sentiments diametrically opposite, I was pleased to find that in many important points we were much in agreement; and even in regard to the practicability of christianising the natives, upon which head you think we particularly differ.

If I have mistated one very important fact I have given my authority; but I can assure you, Sir, it is a fact I would not for the world have mistated, and therefore if the authority to which I refer, is not to be relied on, I willingly retract all I have said upon the subject; and shall shelter myself under the very words of Dr. Barrow himself, who very properly remarks, "that *we* must in many cases "be governed by the reports of those who "have enjoyed the opportunity of personal "observation. *We* indeed know only what "they have told us. *We* can reason only "upon the facts which they have supplied." In telling the university that "thousands of "the Bramins have themselves been con-"verted," I expressly stated the fact in the very words of a resident in India, who has certainly been particularly diligent in collecting such matters of information; you ask *me*, whether *I* mean to contend that they were converted three, four, five, or ten years ago? Indeed, Sir, I do not think myself bound, by any thing *I* have said upon the subject to contend one way or the other. In the notes to my discourse I have given my authority, (p. 63. note 17) and upon reference to the memoirs from which I adopted it, I see that the account seems expressly to be taken as from an indefinite time; "time immemorial," are the words used. That the fact is entirely disputable I have not yet discovered, though I must allow you free leave to question it; so far however from being under any particular obligation myself to clear the matter up, I must observe that in my sermon it is only incidentally noticed, as a topic I leave to others. I certainly do say, it would be the best and shortest answer to all objections, to insist upon *such* facts, but immediately turn from it, as *not* the topic I choose to adopt; leaving the fact itself exactly as I found it.

As to other probabilities of the facility of introducing christianity into India, I deduce them principally from the very same arguments Dr. Barrow uses; who does not at all hesitate to say that he thinks there are "*various* "descriptions of persons in the East, to "whom our religion will be *acceptable*, "when its *nature* and *tendency* are clearly "understood; and when to understand it "shall be rendered easy, by its speaking to "every man in his own tongue wherein he "was born." Serm. p. 17, he inclines to think the Bramins not inaccessible, and certainly less so now than formerly; p. 19, he insists, as well as myself on the analogous circumstances in the two modes of faith, as a good opening, and likely in time to render christianity both "*credible* and *attractive*," pp. 24, 25. And he judges the Hindoos to be far enough civilized "to fit them to receive "and comprehend the doctrines and precepts "of a better religion," p. 27, he agrees fully as to the desirableness of doing away their sad superstitions if possible, and substituting our own holy and pure religion in their stead.

Surely then, Sir, if you will again do me the honour, to peruse my sermon, you will find that our sentiments, as delivered before the University on the same given subject, were by no means so diametrically opposite as to have "puzzled that learned body." I really think, for two persons, totally unknown to each other, writing, as I apprehend, at the distance of some hundreds of miles

apart, and severally depending on the publications they might happen to have it in their power to consult, the disagreement between us is much more striking, than any difference or disagreement whatsoever. I should have been sincerely concerned to have differed totally from so learned and eminent a writer as Dr. Barrow, but had I happened to have done so ever so much, I should have held it to be my duty to deliver to the University the exact result of my *own* studies and enquiries. And had we differed even to the degree you speak of, had our sentiments been, "*diametrically* opposite," surely it would be more decorous to suppose the University capable of deciding between us, than likely to be "*puzzled*" by our discordancies.

You accuse us both, of some illiberality and much injustice. I do declare, there is nothing I more studiously endeavoured to avoid, nor am I yet sensible of there being any one sentence in *my* sermon to which such charges can apply; nor in *that* of my learned colleague.

I fear, Sir, you still harbour some suspicions, that I incline to force christianity on the natives; to interfere rudely and intemperately with their present practices; and to promulgate such opinions under the implied sanction of the University of Oxford. I trust upon reference to my sermon, my real sentiments will be found to be directly the contrary. I do not know that from one end to the other of my discourse, I betray the smallest wish to have either force or deceit applied; I know that in many parts I entirely deprecate the use of both. So far from any rash or intemperate interference I expressly declare, that I would not for the world, have their hallowed sanctuaries rudely invaded, "while "they *continue* to appear *holy* and *sacred* in "*their* eyes, and objects of *their veneration*, "however mistaken;" p. 6. and as to the sanction of the University, which you are careful to represent, as in every instance, "only apparent and not real," I am very willing to admit, that the Vice Chancellor's *Imprimatur*, may imply no more than that there appeared nothing *particularly objectionable* in our mode of treating the subject put into our hands, but *thus far* I trust it will be received, as a testimonial of no mean importance.

My own sentiments upon the main subject, are shortly these, and I think I shall never change them; that those who really wish well to the natives of India, must be inclined to support every reasonable attempt to introduce among them those sacred records from which we derive our most Holy Religion;—that versions of the Scriptures prepared for their use and instruction, are to be looked upon as a valuable present to them, and a very meritorious benefaction on our parts. If we cannot introduce christianity without war and bloodshed, or insurrection and mutiny, I am, as much as Dr. Barrow, for pausing and awaiting the good pleasure of God, who, though not likely now to be present miraculously, is, I confidently believe, always present, providentially; I think God will assuredly one day or other, bring all home to one flock, one fold, one shepherd; but whether to day or to-morrow, I know not. I think all prudent, temperate, judicious measures should, in the mean while be adopted, (and ingenuously ought to be adopted) to propagate the *Bible* throughout the earth; but I am quite as anxious as yourself, Sir, that every step that is taken to this effect, *should be* prudent, temperate, and regular. I disclaim all connection with Enthusiasts and Fanatics wherever they are to be found; I am entirely friendly to every constituted authority within the realm, and I have chosen a title page expressly indicative of my feelings with regard to the Hindoos, when I say, "for "the *use* and *benefit* of the natives." If the knowledge of our Scriptures would not ultimately turn out to be so, I certainly am mistaken, and to the highest degree. I have been misled not only by those who have told me that many thousands of *Bramins have been converted*, but by every body, whose writings, or whose descriptions of India, have fallen into my hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

EDWARD NARES.

Biddenden, Kent, July 14, 1808.

LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

Dr. Watkins is printing two editions of his Scripture Biography, with considerable improvements and additions; one of them is in duodecimo, for schools, as before; and the other a handsome octavo volume, printed in a large type for the use of families.

Mr. Sergeant Williams is about to publish a new edition of Sir Edmund Saunders's Reports of Pleadings and Cases in the Court of Kings Bench, in the Reign of King Charles the Second, accompanied with notes and references. It will be printed in two volumes royal octavo.

The life of Romney, by Mr. Hayley, is nearly finished. This is expected to be an interesting work, that will tend to make that eminent painter more universally known; he to whom Mr. Hayley has already paid so classical a tribute of affection. Mr. Isaac Peach, one of the painter's earliest pupils, has lately gained the first prize given by the English school.

A member of the University of Oxford has projected a small work entitled "The Essentials of English Grammar" on a practical plan; for the use of Classical and French schools. In this work he has laid a foundation for Classical and French literature, without violating the purity of the English language. It also contains such rules to distinguish the parts of speech, and such a guide to parsing as are not to be found elsewhere.

The subscribers to Wild's Select Views of Canterbury Cathedral, and the public in general, are informed, that a corresponding collection of twelve picturesque views of the exterior and interior of the Cathedral of York, accompanied by geometrical plans, and an historical and descriptive letter-press, is in preparation by the same author; intended to be published compleat in itself, but in a uniform manner with the former work, in order to unite with it into one volume, illustrative of the architecture and effect of the two metropolitan cathedrals of England.

The plates in this publication will be carefully engraved in aquatinta, and consist of, as follow:

1 A general View under the N. W. aspect. 2 The West front. 3 The Nave. 4 The Transcept. 5 The south wing of ditto. 6 The south front. 7 Exterior of the chapter-house. 8 Interior of ditto. 9 The choirs. 10 The south aisle. 11 The chapel of our lady. 12 The East front.

With a general plan laid down to scale from actual measurement, and a plan of the undercroft, with the capitals of its columns, and other details; the whole of which, already completed in etching, may be inspected, and subscribers' names received, at Taylor's Architectural Library, where the original drawings, exhibiting the intended effect of the plates, may likewise be seen.

Dr. George Alley, of Cork, has nearly ready for the press, Observations on the Hydrargyria, or that peculiar species of eruptive disease which arises from the exhibition of mercury, to be illustrated with coloured engravings. This publication will contain all the information on this singular and interesting disease, which the observations of those gentlemen whose attention has been particularl, directed to the subject, have afforded; besides what the author was enabled to collect during an attendance of more than six years, on the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin.

Dr. Reid, the author of the Reports of Diseases inserted regularly in the Monthly Magazine, intends to collect those which have appeared into a small volume, to be published early in the Winter, printed uniformly with his Treatise on Consumption.

A new edition of Clarke's Observations on Diseases in Long Voyages is in the press.

Soon will appear a work entitled Parliamentary Logic; to which will be subjoined Two Speeches delivered in the House of Commons of Ireland, and other Pieces; by the Right Hon. William Gerrard Hamilton; with an appendix, containing Considerations on the Corn Laws, by Samuel Johnson, LL. D. never before published.

The Flowers of Literature for the year 1807, is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Swift's Works in nineteen volumes, octavo, is now under the care of Mr. John Nichols. It will contain many new articles, and a head of Swift taken from a cast made immediately after his death.

Mrs. Sleath, author of the Orphan of the Rhine, has put to press a novel, entitled, The Bristol Heiress, or the Errors of Education.

The second volume of the History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray, a great part of which was consumed by fire, has been resumed, and may be expected next winter.

In a short time will be published the commencement of a work entitled a Geographical, Historical, and Political View of Spain and Portugal, from the earliest authentic accounts to the present period: by Alexander Beaumont, Esq. It will be continued in numbers published every fortnight until completed, price 1s. each. The first number is to contain a view of Cadiz, and views and portraits will be continued through the work.

An edition of Pococke's Travels in the East, in three quarto volumes, will be published in October.

A new edition of Hephestio's Treatise on the various Greek Metres, corrected from the authority of several MSS. and accompanied with copious notes and illustrations, is now printing at the Clarendon Press.

A Portuguese and English dictionary, in a pocket size, abridged from Vieyra and others, will be published speedily.

The Rev. Johnson Grant will shortly publish The Pastoral Care, a didactic poem, in three parts.

A new edition of Pultenham's Art of Poetry is in the press, edited by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. F. R. S.

The Rev. Dr. Williams's long promised Essay on the Equity of Divine Government and Sovereignty of Divine Grace, is expected to appear in the course of a month. Among other important disquisitions it will contain an examination of the Latitudinarian Hypothesis of indeterminate redemption, and the Antinomian notions of the divine decrees being the rule of human conduct.

Dr. William Smith, late Chief Justice of Cape Breton, has in the press Theological thoughts on God, the Creation, the Fall and Redemption of Man, God's dealings with Man from the Creation to the Consummation of all things; in an octavo volume.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

———*Homo sum,*
Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.

LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

As the formation of a committee of 24 ladies, constituted a very important part of the society's plan, and of the means whereby its benevolent purposes were expected to be promoted, it was among the first objects of attention, to select this auxiliary body of managers.

The committee have now the pleasure to report, that this measure has already been attended with very happy effects, and promises to become a permanent benefit to the institution. The continual recurrence of application for admission into the penitentiary—the delicacy to be observed in examining the cases of the applicants—the various circumstances which affect them after admission, and the economy of the house—are objects particularly suited to the feelings, and the leisure of the ladies' committee. Regular minutes of their proceedings are kept, and reports of their transactions from time to time, have been presented to the committee, through the medium of Mrs. Noah Hill, who has obligingly acted as their secretary, and has ably executed the duties of this office. It is indeed but justice to observe that their continued superintendance and co-operation, have been of essential utility in the establishment and regulation of the Penitentiary.

The committee has purchased the lease of Cumming House, at Pentonville. These premises are large enough to accommodate about 35 females; and though they were in good condition, the alterations which it has been absolutely necessary to make, in order to fit them for the peculiar purposes of this institution, have been considerable and extensive. So that the expences of purchasing the lease, improving and furnishing the premises, will, when paid, exhaust the whole of its present funds.

It has been found expedient also to purchase the lease of a small contiguous house, for a temporary infirmary.

The committee had scarcely commenced their operations, before they were informed of several unhappy females, who expressed a strong desire to leave the paths of profligacy and vice, and to take refuge in the Penitentiary Asylum, which was about to be provided; and there are now 37 on the Penitentiary establishment. A prompt reception of the objects who have applied for relief has been most punctually observed.

Two gentlemen of the committee visited the Magdalen, a charity of the same nature, were permitted to view the house, and were also furnished with all desirable information. The committee therefore feel it their duty to report these instances of liberal attention; and also particularly to acknowledge their obligations to Alexander Bennett, Esq. the treasurer, who favoured the two members of the committee with an order of introduction, and to Frederick Mathew, Esq. for the polite reception which they received on their visit to that institution.

Morning and evening worship is punctually performed daily, when the holy scriptures are read; catechetical exercises have been established; singing the praises of God, has been encouraged; and on the Lord's day, religious worship has been conducted, morning and evening in a private manner, since January 1, 1808. The committee feel a pleasure in stating, from the report of the matron, that the females have shewn no reluctance to any of these services; that their behaviour during them, is orderly and reverent: and that they have manifested great readiness to receive religious instruction, and an aptitude to profit thereby.

SOCIETY'S FUND, June 10th, 1808.

Receipts.	£.	s.	d.
Subscriptions and donations	4807	18	6
By Richard Down, Enoch Hodgkinson, and Thomas Platt, Esqrs. executors of James Pell, Esq. for part of a distribution of property left under his will at their disposal	200	0	0
Legacy of William Cole, Esq. £100 deducting duty	90	0	0
Interest on Exchequer Bills	164	1	5
Exchequer bills sold	1008	12	11
Balance to treasurer	289	19	0
	6560	11	10

Payments.			
Exchequer bills	3048	6	8
Lease and fixtures of house N 6, John-Street, for infirmary	234	15	3
Repairs and fixtures of Cumming-House	1299	12	3
Furniture, &c.	852	11	7
Maintenance and clothing of penitents prior to opening of Cumming-house	403	7	0
Household expenses to May 31,	468	11	11
Printing, stationary, &c.	140	4	3
Collector, insurance, incidents,	113	2	11
	6560	1	10

George Pinckard, M. D. Physician,—W. Blair, Surgeon,—S. Griffith, Apothecary.

Mrs. Ann Stibbs, has undertaken all the duties of the important office of matron, for one year at least, without salary or emolument. Mr. Stibbs acts as master.

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EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR MISSIONS TO AFRICA AND THE EAST.

On Whit Tuesday, June 7th, the annual sermon was preached, at Blackfriars church, before the society for missions to Africa and the East, by the Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, and late fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. After an animated discourse, on the duty and means of promoting Christian missions, from Rom. x. 13, 14, 15, in which the preacher ably vindicated them from some late attacks, and strongly enforced on his hearers the duty of supporting them, a noble collection was made at the doors, which amounted, with donations and subscriptions in the vestry, to upwards of £375. A bank note of fifty pounds was put into the plate by an unknown friend. The general meeting of the society was afterwards held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside: when a report of the proceedings during the last year was read by the secretary. From this report it appears that the society has sent four Lutheran ministers to Sierra Leone, as missionaries to the natives on the Western coast of Africa; and that four other Lutheran ministers have been accepted as missionaries, and are preparing for Africa under the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston-Sandford. The society promises itself much from the abolition of the slave-trade, and the operations of the African institution, in civilizing the natives of the Western coast: and it proposes to instruct its missionaries in the Arabic and Susoo languages, and in the art of printing; and, by the establishment of a printing press at Freetown, Sierra Leone, both to aid the African institution in its endeavours to civilize Africa, and to circulate portions of the scripture and religious tracts very extensively along the coast and in the interior. The society's missionaries continue in charge of the spiritual concerns of the colony of Sierra Leone, no chaplain having been yet appointed; and they have also undertaken the care of the Maroon children. A proposal has been made to the committee for forming a settlement on one of the New Zealand Islands, which will probably be carried into effect, and may ultimately lead to important consequences. Several gentlemen delivered their sentiments at some length to the meeting; animating the society to perseverance and exertion, by the divine promises, and by its opening prospects of success.

Subscriptions and donations are received by Mr. Smith, No. 19, Little Moorfields; and H. Thornton, Esq. M. P. Treasurer, No. 1, Bartholomew Lane.

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SCARCITY IN THE HIGHLANDS.

In pursuance of public advertisement, a general meeting was held, of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Northern Highlands, and we have received a copy of the resolutions then entered into, after examining the documents on which the alarm was principally founded, and considering all the information to which immediate access could be obtained. These resolutions were in the terms following:—1st, that, in the bulk of the districts with reference to which the alarm had existed, it appears that the proper measures have already been taken by the proprietors for the relief of the inhabitants, whereby the risk of want is wholly averted.—2d, that, though in some parts of the Highlands there seemed to be room for apprehension that the scarcity is extreme, yet it does not appear necessary immediately to resort to the public benevolence for relief; because it is believed that, in consequence of a direct application to the principal proprietors in those parishes, as to which there is at present a defect of satisfactory information, it will be discovered, that in all quarters the same spirit exists; and that, for the preservation of the Highland people from want, no efforts will be required in aid of those of the Highland nobility and gentry.

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CHARITY CHILDREN OF THE METROPOLIS.

The anniversary meeting of all the charity children of this great city, was held Thursday, June 16, at St. Paul's Cathedral. A most excellent charity sermon was preached by the Dean of Litchfield. Several excellent and appropriate hymns and psalms were sung by the children. It was a heavenly sight to behold such a number (about 5,000) of young persons raising their voices in gratitude to their Creator, and to their kind benefactors. The impressive effect of this interesting spectacle, was not a little heightened by our reflexions on the melancholy situation of some of the countries on the continent, whose means of contributing to such good offices, as the training up of the rising generation in "the way they should go" have been taken from them; and applied solely to reward the sanguinary supports of a daring and successful usurper. Whilst here when the children had finished their hyms to the Divinity that protects us from the horrors of Gallic threats; their benefactors met in their respective parishes, and after partaking of refreshments, spent the hours of conviviality in forwarding subscriptions for their future protection. The church was crowded to excess, and several persons were carried out, who had sunk under the heat.

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SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS.

From Report, presented April 7th, 1808.

The object of this society, is to grant relief to indigent foreigners here, without distinction of country or religion; especially to those who are not entitled to parochial aid: and to provide the means to such as are desirous of it, to return to their own country. Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 117.

One of the first measures of the board was to appoint a committee for visiting and relieving foreigners confined in the principal prisons in the metropolis, and in this they co-operated with the Sheriffs of London in their late benevolent establishment of a fund for liberating persons confined for small sums. In effecting this purpose many objects in deep distress were found, not only enduring the common hardships of a gaol, however alleviated by the humane attention of the Sheriffs and the Governor of the prison, but suffering from injustice, oppression and fraud;—many of them confined at the suit of crimps for claims, which, when they came to be examined, had no foundation. To these the Society afforded such temporary relief as the state of their funds allowed; and for some they have provided means of enlargement. Among this class of objects, a striking instance of the utility of the Society's interference has recently occurred in the case of a foreigner, who, with the ability to earn a sufficient maintenance, and an established claim of more than £700 allowed by the Court of Chancery, and likely to be received in a few months, had nevertheless been detained nearly a year in prison for £36, the amount of costs of an action on an engagement for another person; leaving a wife and four children entirely destitute of support. After giving temporary relief to the latter, the Society caused the necessary enquiries to be made, and finally compounded with the attorney who was his creditor, for 11 guineas, which they advanced on the security of his expectancies, and restored his person to his family.

In several other cases the Society has granted pecuiary relief to persons blind from age or disease, and diseased and disabled by accidents: some infirm, others destitute of employ, and some with the means of occupation, but unable to work for want of chirurgical assistance.

Besides numerous instances of casual relief, the Society has conferred peculiar advantages in bestowing small weekly pensions on persons far advanced in life, one of whom is 87, and another 83, and blind. Some have also been provided with the means of returning to their own country; and some recommended to employment for their future support.

In other cases, the Society has been able to afford relief of some magnitude at a very little expense, by administring through its members, legal, medical and even religious assistance and advice.

There is yet a mode of relief, which the board has considered preferable to most others, that of granting a small sum so as to enable the petitioner to fix in some respectable line of business; but they have done this only, where the applicant was so recommended, and appeared after the strictest scrutiny, so disposed, as to warrant a belief, that his being thus distinguished from the ordinary class of objects, would stimulate his industry and ensure his gratitude; and short as the experience of the board has been, instances of this kind have occurred, in which their feelings have been strongly interested, and in thus affording a relief on which the future prosperity of the petitioner might be founded, they have retired from their duties with gratifications which they would probably otherwise have never experienced.

Number relieved since November 1807. Natives of Germany 18; Holland 7; Sweden 7; Italy 2; Switzerland 2; Spain 1; Russia 1; Poland 1; Norway 1; Naples 1; Denmark 1; Relieved before 2; Total 44.

Accounts of Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Benefactions above £10	614	10	0
Ditto of £10 and under	95	17	0
Ditto for present purposes	10	10	0
Annual subscriptions	181	7	0
	£902	4	0

Expenditure.			
In relief to various applicants, advertisements, printing, stationary, rooms for meeting, poundage to collector, salaries and gratuities, postages and messengers	247	3	1
Balance in favour of the Society, of which the above sum of £614 10s. consisting of benefactions above £10, is to be funded pursuant to the regulations	655	0	11
	902	4	0

Remains for donations £40 10 11

Patron, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Vice Presidents, Count G. W. F. Bentinck, Sir Charles Price, Bart. M. P. Alderman, His Excellency the Chevalier Alderberg, Sir William Paxton, The Chevalier Rehausen, J. J. Angerstein, Esq. Treasurer, William Vaughan, Esq. Trustees, Sir William Paxton, William May, Esq. Secretary, Mr. Charles Murray, Solicitor, 21, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

One guinea annually constitutes a Governor; and ten guineas paid at once, or within the year, a Governor for life.

DIDASCALIA.

Theatrical Patriotism.

Want of room in our last prevented us from answering our correspondent ANGLICUS (Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 713). We should certainly have noticed the frequent representations of the *Mayor of Garrat*, at Drury-Lane Theatre, had we not perceived that the manager had announced *the Critic* as being in rehearsal. We therefore reserved our observations till the appearance of the latter; for though the former ridiculed the *militia*, yet the latter (the chef-d'œuvre of Mr. Sheridan, a proprietor of the theatre) is known to cast as much obloquy and contempt upon the *volunteers* and *regular soldiers* as the abilities of its author could devise. However, though frequently advertised, it was not brought forward, at least at Drury-Lane; and as the season is now over, we hope the managers will abandon this project; if they do not, we advise them, at least, to have the modesty to rescind the following passages: for as we are now at issue with the deadliest enemy this country ever had, it does not become us to stigmatize with such baseness our gallant protectors.

Justice.

Are all the VOLUNTEERS without?

Constable.

They are.
Some *ten in fetters*, and some *twenty drunk*.

Justice.

Attends the Youth, whose MOST OPPROBRIOUS FAME
And CLEAR CONVICTED CRIMES *have stampt him* SOLDIER?

Constable.

He waits your pleasure; eager to repay
The *blest reprieve* that sends him to the fields
Of Glory, there to raise his BRANDED hand
In Honor's cause.

Justice.

'Tis well——'tis Justice arms him!
O! may he now *defend* his Country's Laws
WITH HALF THE SPIRIT HE HAS BROKE THEM ALL.

Although we seriously believe the above was written originally to bring the volunteers and the army into contempt, yet we would ask its *patriotic* author, if he thinks any good purpose could be answered by bringing such passages *now* before the public? It is true that at the time of the *Critic*'s being in vogue other play makers exerted their abilities for the same purpose; witness General Burgoyne's *Lord of the Manor*, and Andrews's *Dissipation*; the former of whom made a lame defence in extenuation. Nor did Mr. Sheridan boldly make the attack on the first night; he reserved it till the piece had succeeded, and, about the twenty-fifth night, he foisted in his malevolence under the title of an *under-plot*. "Ever while you live," said he, "have an under-plot!" and then pell-mell he fell to it, abusing the Army and Volunteers; although he has made a motion since, in the Senate, to return thanks to the latter before they fired a gun!

It is not our intention to notice all the trash that is brought forward at the Summer Theatre, lest it might be expected we should also entertain our readers with the wonderful works of genius that are to be found at *Mister* Astley's, &c. &c.; for since the disgusting exhibition introduced at this theatre some years ago, of representing the female characters of *The Beggar's Opera* by men, and the male by women, we ceased regarding it as by any means entitled to the epithet National, and therefore have not hitherto noticed its performances; but we cannot refrain from remarking the folly that has induced its manager to play THE CRITIC there; it is doubly ridiculous to represent that piece now; for, independent of the atrocities noticed above, every one knows it is not in favour of Spain, and to bring it forward while the Spanish Deputies are here seeking our protection, is not only insulting them, but the whole "Iberian" nation; seeing too that England is unanimously in favour of the noble-minded Spanish Patriots; who, while the *gentlemen* players of the *little* theatre are the only persons ridiculing that nation, and contemptuously trampling upon the rights of hospitality, the brave fellows are "calling up their noble spirit, rousing all the generous energy of virtue, and, with the strength of Heaven-endued man, are repelling the hideous foe of the civilized world."

Our correspondent may rely on our unalterable attachment to our native morals and manners; we have long been aware of the evil he alludes to; it was this that prompted us to propose the utter banishment of the Italian opera from our manly shores [the Spaniards have no Italian opera, thank Heaven!] and the erecting of one supported by English heart of oak. The noblemen who would undertake such an establishment on the ruins of French intrigue and Italian craft, would deserve well of their country; for we have no hesitation in affirming, that if Bonaparte did not find it to suit his purpose, he would not permit us to have *his* Italian Singers or *his* French Dancers. Therefore, the sooner *his* subjects, or *his* instruments, call them what we please, are out of *our* country the better; for we know that when they have "feathered their nests" they will leave us, and laugh at us—will sit themselves down in some *joli château*, (bought, at the twentieth part of its value, from the plunder of some noble emigrant, starving for his loyalty,) and recount with mickle glee the glaring imbecillities of . . . . and . . . . and . . . . and . . . . and . . . &c.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Selections from Additional Statutes, and Rules for the British Museum; 1808.

On a former occasion [Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 979] we inserted particulars of the establishment of that truly honourable institution the British Museum: since that time several augmentations have taken place; the Gallery of Antiques has been opened, (Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 709) and various facilities have been afforded to the public, we therefore, chearfully allot a portion of our pages to the communication of intelligence on this national subject.

The establishment of the Museum consists at present of the following officers and attendants, besides the subordinate servants:

A Principal Librarian, who is likewise expenditor.

Four Under Librarians, having severally the custody and arrangement of their respective departments; viz. printed books; manuscrips; natural history; antiquities, coins and medals, drawings and engravings.

Four Assistant Librarians, namely one to each of these departments, with the like duties as the under librarians, but subject to their direction respectively.

Four attendants, employed to exhibit the collections in each of these departments to strangers: one other attendant, employed in the library of printed books, to answer all demands for books wanted in the Reading Room, and to keep the books in due order and condition; and three warders to attend in the apartment of antiquities, &c.

A Secretary and accountant; who, in the first of these capacities, attends all meetings of the trustees, makes all the minutes of their proceedings, and issues all summonses; and, in the latter capacity, keeps the accounts of the trust, and prepares all such as are required to be laid before parliament.

The principal librarian and the under and assistant librarians are strictly enjoined to reside in the apartments allotted to them.

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That the Museum be kept open for public inspection, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday;—except in the Christmas, Easter, and Whitsun weeks, on thanksgiving and fast days, and during the months of August and September.

That persons who wish to see the Museum, do apply in the anti-room of the house, on any of the above-mentioned open days, between the hours of eleven and two, where each individual will be required to inscribe his or her name, and place of abode, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

That eight companies, of not more than fifteen persons each, be admitted in the course of the day; the first at the hour of eleven, and the others in succession.

That all strangers be required to leave their canes and umbrellas, on their first entrance into the Museum.

That Friday in each week shall be reserved for the admission of select companies, either brought by a trustee, or admitted by an order of the principal librarian.

That after the companies have passed through the apartments in the old building, they be conducted to the gallery of antiquities, where, on ringing a bell, they will be admitted by the attendants of that department.

That the students of the Royal Academy be admitted into the gallery of antiquities on every Friday in the months of April, May, June, and July, and every day in the months of August and September, from the hours of twelve to four, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The students, not exceeding twenty at a time, to be admitted by a ticket from the president and council of the Royal Academy, signed by their secretary.

The better to maintain decorum among the students, a person properly qualified shall be nominated by the Royal Academy from their own body, who shall attend during the hours of study; the name of such person to be signified in writing, from time to time, by the secretary of the Royal Academy to the principal librarian of the British Museum.

That the members of the Royal Academy, have access to the gallery of antiquities at all admissible times, upon application to the principal librarian, or the senior under librarian in residence.

That the attendants in the department of antiquities, be always present in the gallery during the times when the students are admitted.

The number of persons admitted in 1807, was 12,271; from January 1, to May 31, 1808, the number was 5,809. The number admitted to the use of the Reading Room was, in 1805, 158; in 1806, 159; in 1807, 140.—For particulars of Her Majesty's Visit to this National Repository, Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 709.

The preceding rules, &c. have been made in consequence of an order of the House of Commons of the 9th of June, 1808, specifying "that there laid before this house, a copy of all regulations made for the better arrangement and preservation of the several collections in the British Museum, for the better execution of the duties of the several officers and other persons interested in the custody thereof, and for giving more ready and perfect access thereto for strangers, learned persons, and artists, since June 29th 1807, being the date of the last return, &c. &c."

IMPROVEMENTS IN WESTMINSTER.

[From the Report of a Select Committee of the Hon. House of Commons on the Improvement of Westminster. Ordered to be printed 29th June, 1808.]

The Select Committee, of the Hon. House of Commons, to whom was referred "the improvement of the access to Westminster Hall and the two houses of parliament," have reported, that as the present Exchequer office, from the decayed state of that building, must be pulled down within a few years; the first point that attracted their attention was, the most proper site for rebuilding that office. They are of opinion, that it should not be rebuilt upon its present site, and that no new building should be there erected. And they further think, the improvement which would be effected by leaving a space to the Eastward of New Palace Yard without building, would be more complete, if the whole was thrown open from the entrance into the Speaker's Court, to the Steps of Westminster Bridge. They recommend, that the space from that Bridge to the Speaker's Court be left free from building, that an embankment be made next the river, and that the space be planted with rows of trees. As this mode of improvement would be the most ornamental, and would be particularly advantageous to the general effect in entering London over Westminster Bridge.

The most important point to keep in view, in reference to the situation of the Exchequer office, being vicinity to the Treasury, they are of opinion, that the most eligible spot for such a building, would be that between the Treasury passage and the end of Downing-street. Part of this space formerly occupied by the Tennis Court is now vacant, and on the remainder stand the offices of privy council, of committee of Trade, and of Board of Control: these buildings are very old and much out of repair, and the space is amply sufficient for the Exchequer office, the privy council office, and Committee of Trade, to include also in the former a Room for the meeting of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, and a Repository for their books and accounts:—that the houses on the North of Downing street should be pulled down, that the Street should be widened, and that one front of the new building should form the North side of that street.

They find that the place where the papers belonging to the Office of Crown Lands are deposited, is secure from fire, and in every respect well adapted to its purpose. They approve entirely the recommendation of the Commissioners, that in the erection of any new public buildings, special care should be taken so to contrive their arrangement as to prevent the conversion of apartments in such buildings into private dwellings, to the extreme hazard of the important Public Muniments for which the building may be intended as a repository; and they are of opinion, that an enquiry should be made into the expediency of appropriating some of the Houses in Somerset-Place, now used as private dwellings (as such houses become vacant) to the reception of the State Papers, of those belonging to the Office of Surveyor of Woods and Forests, and of any other Public Muniments, which may not now be kept in places of sufficient security.

They recommend that the ground to be purchased to the East and West of the new Sessions House, in the Broad Sanctuary, be appropriated to private dwellings and apartments, adapted to the residence of persons who may have occasion to attend the Houses of Parliament, or the Courts of Westminster Hall; that it be let on leases for that purpose, subject to such suitable plans and elevations as may be approved by the commissioners appointed under the 46th of His majesty; and the committee not approving of any of the plans which have been submitted to them, recommend to the commissioners to direct plans to be prepared, and to invite a competition of the architects, by offering Premiums for the most eligible plans and Elevations for buildings to be erected on this ground, as well as for the new Exchequer office; and they also recommend, that in proposing to the architects to submit such plans, it be signified to them, that they are not called upon to follow the general style and elevation according to which the buildings in the front of the house of lords have been executed, the committee being of opinion that such plans and elevations are not calculated for buildings to be erected in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey and Hall.

They do not think it would be adviseable to make any partial changes in the general appearance of St. Margaret's Church. They agree with the suggestion of the commissioners, respecting the exclusion of burials in future from the Church-yard, provision being made accordingly with the consent of the parish.

No buildings to be erected, should project beyo[nd] the line drawn in the plan of the Surveyor general of crown lands, from the Banqueting house at Whitehall to the North transept of Westminster Abbey. They are induced to offer this opinion, because the widening King-street appears desirable, if it can be effected with small expence.

Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 634, Vol. II. p. 1077, and Vol. IV. p. 711.

VIEWS OF SPAIN,

Taken in the Year 1805.

No. III.

Circumstances of a political nature have induced us to depart from the order of subjects marked out for these papers. As the road from Bayonne to the interior of Spain is likely to become of great importance in consequence of events, and to be a frequent subject of public conversation, we have been desirous of bringing our readers acquainted with it, as early as possible. It will be recollected that Bayonne, where Bonaparte now holds his residence, where the Kings of Spain resigned their crown, and where the Spanish nobility have been partly tricked and partly forced into the representation of their nation, is the last considerable city in the South of France, on approaching the Pyrenean mountains; and may be estimated at about five and twenty miles north of the boundary described in the following paper, from whence our traveller's account commences.

ENTRANCE INTO SPAIN.

The banks of the river Bidassoa, the extremities of the Pyreneans, the center of that chain of mountains, which extends from East to West a space of eighty leagues, form the three entrances into Spain. Six minutes are sufficient to cross the abovenamed river, which, on the West, separates the French province of Bearn from the Spanish province of Biscay. Three hours are enough to perform the journey from Boulon to Jonquieras. It requires a whole day to go from Bagneres-de-Luchon to Salientes and Jaca. You cross the Pyreneans over a road that is totally impracticable during seven months of the year, and during the remaining five is open only to the mules that carry the commercial exchanges. That last is the passage which some former travellers have chosen to adopt.

Strongly prejudiced gainst the country I was going to visit I passed the river Bidassoa. They shewed me the Isle of Pheasants, celebrated in consequence of the conferences which preceded the Treaty of the Pyreneans. But, what remains of that palace erected for the accommodation of illustrious personages? what remains of the arrangements they there combined, and of the great political events they there prepared?—Pastures on which flocks feed, and where shepherds ramble, unconscious that they tread the ground which sovereigns, and celebrated ministers have immortalized. I also observed the ruins of the village of Andaya, destroyed by the cannon of Fontarabia. That place commands the mouth of the Bidassoa. I had left abominable roads in France, where I expected a hundred times to have seen my carriage shattered to pieces. I found on the left bank of the river, which parts the two states, a most beautiful highly raised road, that took me to Yrun, the first Spanish habitation. Yrun is a pretty considerable town. The head quarters of the army of Navarre and Guipuscoa were fixed here under the command of Don Ventura Caro.

I was always partial to military affairs, and therefore asked for a well informed guide, who could shew me the position the Spanish troops occupied on that occasion. They brought me an old custom house officer, who had served under Don Ventura. I conversed with him, and having found him tolerably capable, I took him with me. He led me back on the road which I had travelled to Yrun, and pointed out to me a line of batteries, the forms of which were still visible. "On that height," said my Cicerone, "was the battery of San Carlos." I went up there, and found a long range of hills, where batteries had been erected, having full command over the Bidassoa. That river flows in a narrow bed, much confined between two chains of mountains, that form the western extremity of the Pyreneans. That battery of San Carlos, whence I was making my observations, was the signal point for the left wing of the army. "In this same battery," said my guide, "the general's wife used to take her station previous to an engagement: she had a telescope brought to her by means of which her eye could follow her husband, who exposed himself to the fire like a private soldier. The noise of twelve twenty-four pounders, that were fixed here and there (pointing to the various places); the bombs, that often killed some of our people; nothing could disturb her; she still held her telescope steady. Ah! she was a good lady! she gave us plenty of sigars, and went to the infirmary to visit the wounded.—What courage! what force of mind! That woman loved her husband; exposed herself to the perils of combats:—and for what motive? Ambition? She could have none. Celebrity? She did not wish to obtain any. She might see the destroying bullet rob her of the man she held dear; but then she would have been free from all further uneasiness, and her soul, perpetually hanging between fear and happiness, was torn by those two sentiments which distracted it in endless succession."

Filled with admiration for that woman whose name deserves to be ranked with those of the most celebrated women in various ages, I went down the hill, and following my

guide, I crossed again the Bidassoa, to visit the first line; those which I had just examined were the second. I climbed up the opposite mountain, named after Louis XIV. Here were some vestiges of a battery. I saw a village in ruins on my right hand; the church was much decayed. I questioned my guide who informed me, that, that village had been destroyed by the Spaniards, who dislodged the French and established themselves there. "The following day," added my veteran, "the French attacked them again, but failed, against the courage of our countrymen, who had entrenched themselves in the church, and now fired from its battlements. After that time we continued masters of that position and placed a battery there, which we called *Casa fuerte*, [the strong house] and which was commanded by the Marquis of La Romana, nephew of General Caro."—After I had explored those two lines which had once been defended by three hundred pieces of cannon, I asked my guide how the French had succeeded to take possession of them, without meeting with much resistance?—"Caro was recalled," said he, with tears in his eyes, "and a week after his departure the French forced the position of Vera, on the right of the army, some few leagues from hence. Yrun was turned, and we were forced to retire, leaving our cannon and ammunition in the enemy's power."—

I returned to my inn, musing on the influence which a single man obtains sometimes in the fate of empires. On his discordant passions, the variations of his temper, and his share of health, depend the lives of thousands. Lord Chesterfield is convinced that a light supper, sound sleep, a cool and pleasant morning have often made a hero of him who perhaps had proved but a poltroon after an indigestion, a sleepless night, and a rainy morning. What attention therefore ought a sovereign to display in the choice of persons to whom he entrusts official charges, and the interests of his people!

Absorbed in my meditations I did not perceive that I had entered the town of Yrun, until my guide bid me turn to the left to enter the inn. I found, at the door, the horses I had bespoken to proceed to St. Sebastian, a seaport town four leagues distant from Yrun. Near St. Sebastian is the Passage port, a store house belonging to the company of the Caraccas.

I was much surprized to find very fine roads in a country which had been described to me as remaining without those first signs of civilization; but I learned that the Count of Florida Blanca was the first Spanish minister who directed seriously the improvements of the high roads; he opened communications from the most distant points of the kingdom with the capital, and a few years proved sufficient to establish a complete intercourse with all parts of Spain: and we now meet on the public roads with inns built at the expence of the government in places distant from all habitations, marked with that grandeur and magnificence which the Spaniard displays in every public monument. The direct communication from Madrid to Paris lies through Biscay and Bayonne. Previous to the French revolution, there were diligences, and other public conveyances, established similar to those in France. The war destroyed these useful establishments, and notwithstanding a nine years peace, they have not been as yet revived.

As to the entrance into Spain by Salientes and Jaca, which is situated in the center of the Pyrenean mountains, you must reach Saragossa before you arrive at the high road leading from Madrid into Navarre. It is true, that whichever way you enter Spain, you have travelled a thousand leagues when you have once passed the limits between that kingdom and France: no resemblance whatever appears; every thing offers a contrast; manners, customs, language, all afford matter of astonishment to the traveller whom no *graduality* has prepared for the change. More indulgent than former travellers, who attribute that contrast to the backwardness of civilization, I think the cause of it may be discovered in that national spirit which has hitherto been preserved by the Spaniards. Diametrically opposite to the French, the Spaniard of the present day is the same as the Spaniard under the reign of Charles the Fifth. The same customs, the same manners. Far from feeling or indulging pride in being the ape of Europe, he aims at being himself, still, and presenting and transmitting the habits of his ancestors to his own descendants. The customs, even, have undergone but very slight alterations; the chiefs of the nation, such as judges, alcades, and corregidors, retain the same dresses as marked their offices in the kingdoms of Castile, Leon and Arragon, before their reunion under one crown. The Andalusians, the Valencians, the Catalonians, the Navarrese have each their particular dress; they value and honour it, it reminds them of the valour and glory of their ancestors. The young men, I mean those who are called *curatajos* [petits maîtres], while they cut their coats according to the fashions they procure from Paris, still contrive to adapt them to the Spanish taste. Those Frenchified fashions, which have overrun the greater part of Europe, have made but little progress in Spain, and notwithstanding the numbers of Frenchmen who have flocked into this country since the peace of 1795, no alteration can be perceived, except in the dress. You may meet a few subscribers to the Paris *Journal des Modes*

at Madrid, I own, but they are in very small numbers.

[The eastern communication with France is through the kingdom of Valencia and Catalonia, by Rousillon. This will be described in its proper place.]

FROM ST. SEBASTIAN TO SARAGOSSA.

From St. Sebastian I proceeded towards Pampeluna, in order, from that city, to reach Saragossa and Madrid. I went through the delightful village of Ernani, and halted at Tolosa. The French armies had followed the same road. The windows of the inn where I put up, opened on the High Street. I was told of an engagement which had taken place between the light troops of the French outposts, and those of the Spanish rear protecting the retreat of their army: on that occasion the Spanish cavalry maintained its reputation. On quitting Tolosa I left the road of Pancorbo, that bulwark of Castile on my right hand, and turning to the left, followed that of Pampeluna. The next day I reached that city, which is built on the summit of a hill that overlooks the plain I came through. The fortifications appeared to me to be in good repair, and competent to stand a siege. The citadel might hold out a long time, although the city were in the enemy's power. It serves as a state prison, and at the time I visited it, the Chevalier d'Urquijo had taken the place of the Count of Florida Blanca, who had been set at liberty and ordered to retire to his estate. To the Chevalier d'Urquijo was attributed the introduction of the epidemical fever which caused such devastation in the southern provinces of Spain. A governor returning from the Havannah on board a ship infected by the yellow fever, was put on strict quarantine on his arrival at Cadiz. He wrote to the minister, who was his patron, and with the answer came an order to permit the governor and his attendants to land. In a few days afterwards the fever manifested itself in the city of Cadiz; and the number of the inhabitants of Andalusia who paid with their lives the forfeit of the Chevalier Urquijo's arbitrary consent is estimated at eighty thousand. After two years detention, His Catholic Majesty granted the ex-minister permission to leave his prison, and allowed him to retire to Bilboa, his native place. At the time of the rebellion last winter, he was again remanded to a place of confinement.

From Pampeluna I proceeded to Saragossa, through Tudella, a town celebrated for its hot baths. The situation of this place amidst a wood of olive trees, is extremely pleasant. The Ebro bathes its walls.

SARAGOSSA.

It is strange that travellers should not have spoken of the canal intended to join the Ocean with the Mediterranean, on the center of which stands Saragossa, destined one day to become the storehouse of both seas. It is true, that this work, begun under the auspices, and after the plans of Don Ramon Pignatelli, proceeds but very slowly, at present; but Saragossa already enjoys the benefits arising from the enterprise, by communications opened with Tudella, and irrigations which the canal supplies. The death of Don Ramon Pignatelli has too much retarded the completion of a work so likely to prove beneficial to Spain. The level of the Ebro serves, from its source near St. Andero to its mouth at Tortosa, to fix that of the canal, which is to be partly supplied by the waters of that river.

The playhouse of Saragossa was destroyed by fire many years ago, and it is owing to the avarice of the inhabitants, and not to their superstition, as has been falsely asserted, that it has not been rebuilt. The priests and monks, far from discouraging it, would be foremost to wish it to be reestablished; for, in Spain, as well as in Italy, the regular and secular clergy may visit the playhouse.

Attempts have been made to cast ridicule on the devotion of the inhabitants of Saragossa and Arragon. Their unqualified faith in the protection of their patroness, the Virgin called Our Lady of the Pillar, is blind. At the time they were invaded by the French, the Arragonians intended to carry this image to meet the Republican armies, expecting she would stop their progress. This is superstition; one cannot deny it: but what efforts would not those faithful people have made to preserve their patroness, on whose help they relied with so much confidence! and, after all, which is preferable, a superstition likely to keep the people within the bounds of that submission and respect for the laws which are so desirable for the good of society, or that immorality reduced to principles, and preached in every temple and public place in France during the year 1793, when the severe and sarcastic traveller M. de Langle bowed down his head before the Goddess of Reason!*

At some little distance from the city stands a convent of Bernardine monks, where every day at twelve o'clock hundreds of poor people come to receive a nutritious soup, which one of the religious distributes among them.

* In many instances this Goddess of Reason was the most depraved prostitute that could be found, provided she was pretty. We have before mentioned that the officiating priestess of St. André des Arts at Paris was cook-maid to Momoro the printer.

The custom of giving soup to the poor is of ancient date, and prevails very generally throughout all monastic orders, in Spain. At the time of the scarcity in 1802, I counted as many as three hundred indigent persons at the gates of the Capuchin convents of Barcelona. The unfortunate peasant whom a sudden storm has deprived of his yearly hope by blasting the prospect of his harvest, the wretched cripple who cannot even earn a scanty livelihood, know that they can daily receive the blessing of a substantial food from the hands of the servants of the Lord, who will not even require the slightest gratitude in return; for charity depends on no recompence on earth.

The Bishop of Siguenza enjoys two hundred thousand livres a year, and feeds all the poor in his neighbourhood. At noon the court yard of his palace is filled with applicants for his bounty. That of philosophers may be filled also, but with creditors, victims, or objects destined to gratify their brutal passions.

The ladies of Saragossa are said to be favourably disposed towards their admirers.

FROM SARAGOSSA TO MADRID.

To travel from the capital of Arragon to that of Castile which is also that of Spain, I took a carriage called in Spanish *caleza* or *volante*. This sort of vehicle is open both in front and at the sides, so that the traveller does not lose a drop of rain or a grain of dust; it is fastened both before and behind to a wooden bar that goes across the shafts, and is dragged by a mule, or a horse. The driver or *calizero* walks commonly behind the carriage, and when tired, sits down across the shafts. In dangerous passages, or in the towns and villages, he is obliged under a penalty to walk by the side of his mule, or to drive with the reins in his hand.

The mountains on the confines of Arragon and Castile are covered with rich and odoriferous pastures that fatten a considerable number of sheep, the wool of which is afterwards manufactured into excellent cloths.

MANNERS AND CHARACTER OF THE SPANISH NATION.

(From Mr. Peyron's Essays on Spain.)

Spain was by turns inhabited and conquered by different nations; and with the chain of the conquerors received a part of their character. The reigning taste of the Spaniards for certain spectacles, as tournaments, and the tiltings of the *Maestranza*; the love of pompous titles; an endless list of names; their gallantry, and their great respect for the fair sex: these and the language of metaphor and hyperbole they received from the Moors. They inherited gravity of countenance in conversation, and the jealousy which renders them suspicious and vindictive, from the African Berebs. From the Goths, and their ancestors, they derived frankness, probity, and courage, virtues which were their own. The Romans, and the Goths also, gave them the enthusiasm of patriotism, the love of great things, and superstition.

In general the Spaniard is patient and religious; he is full of penetration, but slow in deciding; he has great discretion and sobriety, and his hatred against drunkenness takes date from the highest antiquity. Strabo tells us of a man who threw himself into a fire because some one had called him a drunkard. *Quidam ad ebrios vocatus in rogum se injecit.* He is faithful, open, charitable, and friendly: he has his vices, and where is the man that is without them? Man is composed of vices and virtues, and a nation is an assemblage of men. When therefore, in any nation, the virtues and social qualities overbalance the vices inseparable from constitution, climate and character, that nation is justly deserving of our warmest esteem.

I can truly say, that except a supineness which has hitherto been less the effect of climate than of causes which perhaps will soon have an end; a spirit of vengeance, of which the effects are seldom seen; a national pride, which well directed, might produce the most beneficial effects; and a consummate ignorance, proceeding from a want of a proper education, and which has its source in that tribunal erected to the shame of philosophy and human understanding, I have seen in the Spaniards nothing but virtues.

Their patience in the wars of Italy and Portugal was matter of astonishment to the French, and, at the siege of Gibraltar, to every nation in Europe. The Spaniards were whole days without bread, water, or beds, and not the least murmur was heard in their camp: there was not the smallest symptom of mutiny, but always the most strict obedience.

His national vanity, a prejudice much in favour of a government which knows how to turn it to advantage, is carried to an excessive degree. There is not a Spaniard who does not think his country the first in the world. The people have a proverb which says, *Donde esta Madrid calle el munda*, "where Madrid is, let the world be silent." One of their authors has written a book which has for its title, *Solo Madrid es corte*, "*Madrid only is the Court.*" A preacher, in a sermon on the temptation of Christ, told his audience, that the devil, according to holy writ, took the Saviour to the top of a high mountain whence all the kingdoms of the earth were discovered; he shewed him, added he, France, England, and Italy; but happily for the Son of God, Spain was hidden

from his sight by the Pyrenees. Fathers of families, when at the point of death, have been known to congratulate their children on their happiness in living in Madrid, and have taught them to consider that advantage as the greatest benefit of which they could leave them in possession.

Each province has its particular character. The Catalans are the most industrious, active, and laborious amongst the Spaniards; they consider themselves as a distinct people, are always ready to revolt, and have more than once formed the project of erecting their country into a republic. For some centuries past, Catalonia has been the nursery of the arts and trade of Spain; which have acquired there a degree of perfection, not found in any other part of the kingdom. The Catalan is rude, vulgar, jealous, and self-interested, but open and friendly.

The Valencian is subtile, false, and milder in his manners: he is the most idle and at the same time the most supple individual that exists. All the tumblers and mountebanks of Spain come from the kingdom of Valencia.

The Andalusian has nothing of his own, not even his language, and may be compared to the Gascon for extravagant expressions, vivacity, and vain boasting: he is easily distinguished among an hundred Spaniards. Hyperbole is his favorite language; he embellishes, and exaggerates every thing, and offers you his purse and person, in as little time as he takes to repent of it. He is a bully, and idler, lively, jovial, attached to the ancient customs of his country; nimble, well made, extremely fond of women, and loves dancing, pleasure, and good cheer.

The Castilian is haughty, grave in his countenance, speaks but little, and seems wrapped in contemplation. His politeness is cold, but free from affectation; he is mistrustful, and gives not his friendship until he has long studied the character of the person, on whom it is to be conferred. He has genius, strength of mind, a profound and solid judgement, and is fit for the sciences. Whenever he is chearful it is almost the effect of deliberation.

The inhabitant of Galicia quits his country and is employed in the rest of Spain in the lower offices of life.

Most of the servants are Asturians; they are faithful; not very intelligent, but exact in the performance of their duty.

One of the most commendable qualities of the Spaniards is their never discharging a domestic by whom they have been well served; the son keeps those of his father with his own, also the women who served his mother, and they all die under the roof of their master.

For a character of the country *of the Spanish provinces, vide Panorama, Vol. III. p. 829; for Biscay, vide Vol. III. p. 374.*

. . . . . .

In addition to what information is furnished by the foregoing articles, we have thought it our duty to procure further intelligence from among our friends and correspondents, on the subject of the Passes which afford communication between France and Spain. It is evident, that these are of the utmost importance in the present juncture of affairs: the command of these entrances gives a mighty advantage to the party who holds them, and could the Spanish patriots obtain them, would be able to prevent reinforcements of every description from strengthening the French army in Spain: since the sea is effectually closed against those invaders, by the activity and force of the British squadrons.

The following is a communication from the Chevalier J. de Correa, formerly Chargé des Affaires at the court of Sweden from the Portuguese government. Prudence forbids the publication of such materials, as being formed into military plans might give hints to the enemy, and thereby prove prejudicial to our friends. It may, however, be a satisfaction to our readers to know that such plans are formed, and are advancing in execution, as in the opinion of competent judges "cannot fail of convincing the insolent victor over Europe of his precipitation and folly in attacking a country on one face only with the whole force of his army."

Besides the advantage of a personal knowledge of the places described, the Chevalier is in possession of an exact copy of a map taken by brigadier-general Morais, chief of the Portuguese corps of engineers, in the years 1793, 94, 95, in Catalonia, under the command of Lieut. General Forbes, commander in chief of the Portuguese auxiliary forces in Spain: and this map has contributed assistance on the present occasion.

On the frontiers of Spain and France lie the high mountains called the Pyrenees. They form the limits of the four Spanish provinces of Guiapuiscoa, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia: they run north-west to south-east; from Fontarabia, in the bay of Biscay, to Colioure in the Mediterranean; the slope of these mountains, is at each point, almost impracticable; although the two provinces on the sea coast at each extremity, are the only ones that permit the passage of an army.

On the side of France are situated the frontier provinces of Biscay, French Navarre, Bearne, the duchy of Foix, and Rousillon.

From Bayonne into Spain are only two roads deserving any notice; and these are in fact truly miserable. The first, that to St. John de Luz, and from that town to Fontarabia and Irun. This road, generally called *as passages*, affords a difficult and perilous transit for travellers. The other from Bayonne to St. Jean in French Navarre, leads to Vittoria, and thence to Pampelune in Spanish Navarre. This, though a better road than the former, cannot be praised as a good *marche route* for an army; it offers difficulties at every league. From this part of the mountains the Pyrenees in their course begin to increase in height, and are inaccessible for carriages and horsemen. They continue so to be as far as *Col da Porta*, not distant from *Arles*, a small village; to this spot they do not afford any sort of transit for an army. There are several bye roads, and passes used by smugglers, which are not worth mentioning, as they can easily be defended by armed peasants, or what the Spaniards call *Blanquillos de Provincia*. It is those roads I have mentioned which form the reciprocal communication between the frontier provinces of both nations. The best roads over the Pyrenees, are those on the East of the Pyrenees, that lead from Perpignan into Spain, on the side of the Mediteranean. The number of these is three; the first continues along the sea coast, conducts over the river *Tech* to Colioure, by the castle of St. Elme, unto *Rosas* in Catalonia. The second goes over the same river by the bridge of *Ceret*, to *Junqueras*, where two roads divide; one goes to *Figueras*, a strong fortress, the other to *Campardone*, and then to *Puicerda*, along the mountains, and over their summits. The third goes from *Perpignan* along the river *Tet* to *Villa Franca*; from here to Mont-Lewis; and then to *Puicerda* crossing the high mountains.

To defend these passes an army of 100 thousand men would be more than sufficient. Fifty thousand in Catalonia; thirty in Guipuiscoa; and twenty in Navarre, and Arragon. The fortresses on the frontiers garrisoned by *Paysanos de Provincia*, (provincial volunteers,) who soon would learn the art of war, when the safety of their country, and the independance of their nation was at stake. Neither need the whole of these armies to be regular troops: for with much smaller bodies of regulars, these frontiers have been effectually defended. These four armies ought to be posted in a sort of echellon; so that when one corps was attacked, the smallest operation of changing front by the other corps, would defend the point attacked, and take the enemy in flank by an accelerated movement.

* * * * *

As the mountains afford innumerable opportunities for small bodies of irregular troops to act with decided advantage, against well organized battalions, and if defeated or endangered, to escape by paths unknown to their invaders, and impracticable for an army, we consider the northern provinces of Spain under their present enthusiasm, and conducted by an able General, as fully adequate to the defence of their country, and to the prevention of the French forces from assisting their comrades now in Spain. *These will all be cut off before fresh troops arrive to succour them: and if Buonaparte thinks his honour pledged to subdue Spain, he must withdraw such great bodies of troops from other countries, and abandon the affairs of the north and of the east, to such a degree, that there would be no wonder if those countries should avail themselves of the relief afforded by such an opportunity, and let him know that the oppressed can avenge themselves on their oppressors elsewhere than in the peninsula of Spain.*

VINE-LEAF TEA.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—From the experiments I have tried, I find that, on being dried, which should be done in the shade, the leaves of the vine make an excellent and an extremely wholesome tea, though somewhat different, both in taste and flavour, from that commonly used. I have also found that, besides being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the vine, on being bruised and put into a vat, or mashing-tub, and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done with malt, produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality; which, on being fermented, forms a fine substitute for beer, and which, on being distilled produces a very fine spirit, of the nature of brandy. As this is the season for pruning the vine; many thousand cart loads of which are, year after year, thrown away, as useless, where there are not goats to eat them; and the idea here suggested is not only new, but of high importance to the inhabitants of this country, particularly at the present juncture, your inserting it in your highly useful and interesting work will oblige,

Sir, your constant reader and most humble servant,

137, *St. Martin's lane,* JAMES HALL.
June 11th, 1808.

INSTINCT OF PIGEONS.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—You have done me the honour to insert several instances of animal sagacity, that I submitted to your opinion; but, I think that nothing on the subject can be more striking than a passage in Captain Carleton's memoirs which are lately republished. I have, therefore, transcribed it, and do myself the pleasure of sending it to you. Pigeons we know are not birds of courage; we are not therefore to wonder that they take to flight, during an engagement, especially a general engagement of two large fleets, fought by combatants so obstinate as the English and Dutch. But it may be amusing to notice the difference of their conduct from that of the game cock, on board Lord Rodney's ship, on the famous twelfth of April. This noble fellow, being by some accident loose, took his station on a coil of ropes, on the quarter deck, near to the admiral, and on the firing of every broadside, he crowed with all his might and main; as if he fully comprehended that this was an effort against the enemy, in which he concurred with all his heart. This champion is immortalized, by being painted in Gainsborough's picture of admiral Lord Rodney, by whom he was highly valued:—as who would not have valued him highly? A lady who peeps over my shoulder while I write, desires I would ask, what support these facts may afford to the doctrine of pre-existence and transmigration of souls? she inclines to believe that in some earlier stage of their existence the pigeons had been land-lubbers; perhaps haberdashers or men-mill ners, whereas the cock had been a jolly tar, a boatswain, or perhaps a captain in the royal navy, and was now doing what he considered as his duty, in attending, and cheering "his honour the Admiral." Submitting this to your discretion,

I am, &c. HERMIT.

I cannot here omit one thing, which to some may seem trifling, though I am apt to think our naturalists may have a different opinion of it, and find it afford their fancies no undiverting employment in more curious and less perilous reflections. We had on board the London, where, as I have said, I was a volunteer, a great number of pigeons, of which our commander was very fond. These, on the first firing of our cannon, dispersed, and flew away, and were seen no where near us during the fight. The next day it blew a brisk gale, and drove our fleet some leagues to the southward of the place where they forsook our ship, yet the day after they all returned safe aboard; not in one flock, but in small parties of four or five at a time. Some persons at that time aboard the ship, admiring at the manner of their return, and speaking of it with some surprize, Sir Edward Sprage told them, that he brought those pigeons with him from the Streights; and that when, pursuant to his order, he left the Revenge man of war, to go aboard the London, all those pigeons, of their own accord, and without the trouble or care of carrying, left the Revenge likewise, and removed with the sailors on board the London, where I saw them: all which many of the sailors afterwards confirmed to me. What sort of instinct this could proceed from, I leave to the curious.—*Memoirs of Capt. Carleton, p.* 11.

*** Compare Panorama, Vol. II. pp. 591, 814, 867, 1233, Vol. III. p. 131, and Vol. IV. p. 559.

STATE OF SCOTLAND AND ITS CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Extract from an Address delivered by the Right Hon. C. HOPE, *the Lord Justice Clerk, at the conclusion of the Circuit at Glasgow, on Friday 29th April,* 1808.

Gentlemen Sheriffs, and you, my Lord Provost, and Gentlemen of the Magistracy of this City,

Before concluding, allow me to say a few words applicable to the state of the Criminal business in this place, and to the situation of our country in general.

Although, from the list of criminals to be tried at this Eyre, the business had at first rather a formidable aspect, I am happy that it has ended with so little trouble to us all, especially to the Gentlemen of the Jury; but, even in the worst view of it, I must in justice say, that the number of criminals in custody for trial was comparatively small, in reference to the immense population of this district of the country.

But, if reference be made to the list of criminals in other countries, even in our sister kingdom of England, we shall see just cause to be proud and thankful that our lot has been cast in a land, whose inhabitants are so distinguished for the virtuous simplicity of their manners.

A few days before I left home, there was transmitted to me, officially, by the Secretary of State, a printed List of all the commitments and prosecutions for criminal offences in England and Wales for the three last years; and, horrible to tell, the least number of commitments in any of these years was considerably above four thousand, and about three thousand five hundred were actually brought to trial. It is not stated in the document, whether London and Westminster are included in that number; if they

are not included, then the number is about fifteen hundred more.

This is a fact, Gentlemen, which I perceive fills you with astonishment; and I confess that I could not have believed it myself, if I had not read it in an official document.

I had not time, and indeed it would have been a work of great labour, to make an accurate inquiry and comparison; but, to hazard a guess, I should be disposed to say, that, setting aside our two rebellions, the above number of criminal trials in England, in one year, is nearly equal to the whole number which has occurred in Scotland since the Union.

Supposing this calculation to be accurate, or in any remote degree accurate, it calls upon us for very serious reflections, and to consider, if we can discover the causes of this proud inferiority. Allowance must, no doubt, be made for a difference which has always existed in the population of the two countries; for it would be unreasonable to suppose that the number of crimes must not, in a great degree, be in proportion to the number of people in any two countries.

It may be said also, that commerce and manufactures hardly existed in this country during the earlier period of the last century. True; but now, at least in those respects, we are treading fast on the heels of England, and yet, thank God, the same consequences do not follow. In this very city and district where I now sit, commerce and manufactures of all kinds have been long introduced, to an extent equal to any place or district of the kingdom, the capital alone excepted; and yet it was stated by a political writer, but a few years ago, that one quarter sessions at Manchester sends more criminals to transportation than all Scotland in a year.

We must, therefore, look to other causes for the good order and morality of our people, and I think we have not far to look. In my opinion, that cause is to be found chiefly in our Institutions for the education of Youth and for the maintenance of Religion.

The institution of Parochial Shools, in the manner and to the extent in which they are established in Scotland, is, I believe, peculiar to ourselves; and it is an institution to which, however simple in its nature and unobtrusive in its operation, I am persuaded we are chiefly to ascribe the regularity of conduct by which we are distinguished. The child of the meanest peasant, of the lowest mechanic in this country, may (and most of them do) receive a virtuous education from their earliest youth. At our Parochial Schools, they are not only early initiated in the principles of our holy religion, and in the soundest doctrines of morality; but most of them receive different degrees of education in other respects, which qualify them to earn their bread in life in various ways, and which, independent even of religious instruction, by enlarging the understanding, necessarily raises a man in his own estimation, and sets him above the mean and dirty crimes to which the temptations and hardships of life might otherwise expose him.

But this is not all: the children of our poor no sooner leave the Parochial School, than their improvement and confirmation in every virtuous and religious principle is taken up by the clergyman of the parish. Here, to be sure, we cannot boast of the same superiority over England as in the article of Parochial Schools; for England has also the same holy religion, and a most learned, pious, and respectable body of Clergy. But even here, I think, we have reason to pride ourselves in the comparison. God forbid that I should say, that our Clergy, in piety, in learning, and in general respectability, are superior to the Clergy of England. I neither say so, nor do I think so; but this, at least, I may say, that in every quality which can adorn the character of a clergyman, and qualify him to be useful to his flock, the Clergy of Scotland never have been surpassed by any order of priesthood since the world began.

But where I think our superiority over England in this respect consists, is this—that, holding our form of church government, our mode of worship, the respectability of our Clergy, to be respectively equal—we have the advantage in this, that every Clergyman here must, by the most indispensable provisions of the law, reside within his own parish, and discharge the duties of his sacred function in person. This must necessarily create a parental affection in a Minister towards his flock, a respectful attachment in the people towards their Minister, which, in the nature of things, cannot exist, where non-residence to any considerable degree is indulged to the principal Minister, and where frequent removals happen among the Curates, and, of course, but a precarious connexion can subsist between them and their people. Between two orders of Clergy, thus differently constituted, however equal in other respects, it is not difficult to see which of their labours are most likely to be successful.

Let us, then, Gentlemen, be thankful for the blessings we enjoy. While we venerate the general Constitution of England, by our union with which our liberties have been secured on a surer basis than by the old Constitution of Scotland; let us not undervalue our own local laws and institutions, by which essential advantages are given to us, and which we ought not rashly to endanger by attempting violent innovations, the full bearing of which it is impossible to foresee.

Let us feel our way in our improvements, and be quite certain that we have not, by one improvement, endangered the advantages we already have, before we grasp at more.

Above all, Gentlemen, let it be our first resolution to defend our Constitution as it stands, and to take care, at least, that it shall not be endangered by external aggression.

And here, Gentlemen, I am proud to think that I am uttering these sentiments to men whose feelings are congenial with my own; that I am addressing the Magistrates and people of a city, who have set an example of genuine patriotism which can never be forgotten, while the independence of Britain is preserved. Let us never hear again of the selfish spirit of trade. Let us never again be told, that Merchants look only to their immediate interest. You were the first to prove, that, applied to this empire, those contracted maxims are as false as they are illiberal and rude. You were the first to prove, that commerce, fostered by liberty, inspires the purest principles of patriotism, and that the Merchants of Britain are indeed the honourable of the earth. The first to feel, as being the most exposed to all the difficulties of the present moment, you were the first to declare your determination never to compromise the interests and independence of your country. Laying aside all private difference of opinion, rising above the miserable bickerings of party, putting to shame the turbulent virulence of contending factions, you were the first to raise the voice of a united people, expressing to your king your unalterable resolution to suffer all privations, to undergo all hardships, to brave all dangers, in defence of his crown, and of the independence of your country.

It is not to be disguised, that our very existence as a nation is at stake. Our enemy has sworn to accomplish the ruin of Great Britain. It is the object nearest to his heart, and luckily for us, he has wanted art and temper to disguise it. The question of peace or war, is not, as he once pretended, a question with one party in this country. It is not, that he favours one party in the country, which, I am confident, they would scorn. It is not, that he hates another, which I am sure they despise. No! It is Great Britain which he hates. Not so much that he envies our prosperity, that he is afraid of our power; it is our Constitution which he dreads, it is our Liberty which he hates; and no wonder; for he feels, that the liberty of this people is a living satire on his own subjects for submitting to his usurpation; he feels that, while the British constitution exists, it must for ever remind his subjects of the liberty at which they once aspired, but which they lost in the pursuit of vain and unattainable perfection, till they now find themselves the slaves of a low-born usurper, sacrificed to promote his personal ambition, consoling themselves by external military renown, but unavoidably groaning under the horrors of a despotism, ten times worse than that from which they endeavoured to escape.

Such has been the end of Reform and Revolution in France. Let it be a salutary warning to us. Whether there are any among us, who still think, with all the arrogance of philosophic presumption, that it is possible to make great improvements on our constitution, I know not; but let this be our answer —that, whether our constitution be perfect in theory or not, practically it confers on us a degree of liberty and happiness beyond what any other nation has enjoyed since the world began; and I think it deserves to be well considered, whether human nature, unless regenerated, be capable of enjoying more.

Let us, then, all maintain our constitution as it stands, satisfied with the liberty we have, and dreading, from the example of France, that an attempt at perfect freedom may land us in the extreme of slavery and debasement. Above all, let us maintain our constitution from foreign invasion. If subjection to a foreign foe be, and it is, the most dreadful calamity which can befall a people, even when its own government is bad, think what would be the misery of conquest to us! *Language never uttered, imagination never conceived, humanity never endured the horrors which await us,* IF SUBDUED BY THE ARMS OF FRANCE. *To be utterly extirpated would be mercy, compared with the outrages we must suffer.** Let, then, the resolution of us all be fixed as yours, to bring this contest to a happy termination, or perish in the attempt! Hardships and privations we may expect; but when we compare them with those we shall avoid, when we consider them as the price, and the cheap price, of liberty such as ours, for ourselves and our children, I trust that we shall bear them with cheerfulness, and receive our reward in the gratitude of posterity. A Briton is the noblest of created beings; and this contest, if we continue true to ourselves, will make us the noblest of Britons.

BANYAN TREE OF INDIA.

Description of the Banyan Tree: or, *Ficus Indica Lanceolatis Integerrimis Petiolatis Pedunculis Aggregatis Ramis Radicantibus of Linnæus.*

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—Observing that you have inserted in your valuable work, accounts of several remarkable and extraordinary trees, I have

* Comp. Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 447. *et al.*

been induced to transcribe for your use, the enclosed, which is an account of the Banyan tree of India. It is annexed to a print of the tree, published by R. Cribb, Holborn, 1790, and I am informed that the copies of it are exhausted.— I am, yours, &c.

INDICUS.

THE Banyan, or Indian Fig-tree, is, perhaps, the most beautiful and surprizing production of nature, in the vegetable kingdom. Some of these trees are of an amazing size, and as they are always increasing, they may in some measure be said to be exempted from decay. Every branch proceeding from the trunk throws out its own roots, first in small fibres, at the distance of several yards from the ground. These continually becoming thicker when they approach the earth, take root, and shoot out new branches, which in time bend downwards, take root in the like manner, and produce other branches, which continue in this state of progression as long as they find soil to nourish them.

The Hindoos are remarkably fond of this tree, for they look upon it as an emblem of the Deity, on account of its duration, its out-stretching arms, and its shadowy beneficence. They almost pay it divine honours, and

" Find a Fane in every sacred Grove."

Near these trees the most celebrated Pagodas are generally erected; the Bramins spend their lives in religious solitude under their friendly shade; and the natives of all castes and tribes are fond of recreating in the cool recesses and natural bowers of this umbrageous canopy, which is impervious to the fiercest beams of the tropical sun.

This tree, of which the print contains a representation, is called in India *Culeer Burr*, in honour of a famous Saint. It was much larger than it is at present; for high floods have, at different times, carried away the banks of the island where it grows, and along with them such parts of the tree as had extended their roots thus far; yet what still remains is about two thousand feet in circumference, measuring round the principal stems; but the hanging branches, the roots of which have not reached the ground, cover a much larger extent. The chief trunks of this single tree amount to three hundred and fifty, all superior in size to the generality of our English oaks and elms; the smaller stems, forming into stronger supporters, are more than three thousand, and, from each of these, new branches and hanging roots are proceeding, which in time will form trunks, and become parents to a future progeny.

This tree grows on an island in the river Nerbedda, ten miles from the city of Baroche, in the province of Guzzarat—a flourishing settlement lately in possession of the East-India Company, but ceded by the government of Bengal, at the treaty of peace, concluded with the Mahrattas, in 1783, to Mahdajee, a Mahratta chief.

Culeer Burr is famed throughout Indostan for its prodigious extent, antiquity, and great beauty. The Indian armies often encamp around it, and at certain seasons, solemn Jaltarahs, or Hindoo festivals, are held here, to which thousands of votaries repair from various parts of the Mogul empire. Seven thousand persons, it is said, may easily repose under its shade. There is a tradition among the natives, that this tree is three thousand years old:—there is great reason to believe it, and that it is this amazing tree which Arrian describes, when speaking of the Gymnosophists, in his book of Indian affairs. "These people," says he, "live naked. In "winter they enjoy the benefit of the sun's "rays in the open air; and in summer, "when the heat becomes excessive, they pass "their time in moist and marshy places under "large trees; which, according to Nearchus, "cover a circumference of five acres, and "extend their branches so far that ten thou-"sand men may easily find shelter under "them."

English gentlemen, when on hunting and shooting parties, used to form extensive encampments, and to spend several weeks under this delightful pavilion of foliage, which is generally filled with green wood-pigeons, doves, peacocks, bulbulls, and a variety of feathered songsters; together with monkies amusing by their droll tricks, and bats of a large size, some of which measure more than six feet from the extremity of one wing to the other. This tree not only affords shelter but sustenance to all its inhabitants, being loaded with small figs of a rich scarlet colour, on which they regale with as much delight as the lords of the creation on their most costly viands.

Milton describes the Banyan tree in the ninth book of his Paradise Lost—Speaking of our first parents, after their fall,

So counselled he, and both together went
Into the thickest wood; there soon they chose
The Fig-tree, not that kind for fruit renown'd,
But such as at this day, to Indians known,
In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and long, that in the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade
High over arch'd, and echoing walks between;
There oft the Indian herdsman shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.

Sir Walter Raleigh thought he had seen many Banyan trees in America, but his description plainly proves that he was mistaken —what he took to be the *Ficus Indica*, being only the Mangrove tree, which is very common in South America, as well as in the East and West Indies. This view contains only about one sixteenth part of the tree; and in the distance is the river Nerbedda and an Indian village. The figures under this tree, in the plate, are a party of English gentlemen, attended by their servants, a group of dancing girls, with musicians, and three Brahmins, who still retain the same manners and customs as those observed by the Gymnosophists, in the days of Nearchus.

There are two plants of this tree now in England, one in Kew Gardens, and another in the garden of Dr Lettsom, at Camberwell.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF DAVID HUME,

On the Subject of King James the Second's MSS. at Paris: with his Opinion on the Character and Conduct of Charles II.

In the *Mercure de France* for Nov. 1807, N°. 332, is inserted the translation of an unpublished letter of David Hume, in which he gives an account of his perusing the memoirs of king James II. in the Scotch college at Paris, and states his opinion very frankly on the error of the kings Charles and James in supposing that they could easily establish popery and tyranny in England. Their delusion in this respect, might be thought the more extraordinary, after the fatal proof to the contrary which their father's unhappy end afforded them: but it should be recollected, that they formed their opinion on the language of the flattering addresses poured in upon them, and on the persuasion that the resolutely anti-catholic party was too unpopular, and too feeble, effectually to resist their proceedings. Happily for later generations, time evinced the fallacy of their opinions. Having occasionally spoken with little reserve our opinion on the character of Charles II. [Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 482 *et al.*] and especially in our late account of Mr. Fox's work, we presume that our readers will not be displeased with an opportunity of adding a comparison of Mr. Hume's opinion. We have therefore re-translated his letter into English. If ever the original should be published, we hope that the dissimilarities will be found excusable: and possibly some curious philologist may amuse himself with remarking by what different turns of expression the same ideas may be conveyed. Mr. H. describes these MSS. as being all *folios*: Mr. Fox, more accurately we presume, describes some as being *folios* and others *quartos*. Compare Panorama Vol. IV. p. 663.

The following is a translation of the whole article It adds to our wishes for the publication of whatever remains of these MSS.

HISTORY.—We have been favoured with an unpublished letter of Hume the historian, translated from the English original, which was in the hands of M. de Joncourt, librarian to the Prince of Orange. As this letter explains the motives that determined Hume to change his opinion on a matter of great importance in the last edition of his history, we presume that the insertion of it in the *Mercure* will interest our readers.

FROM DAVID HUME TO LORD HARDWICK.

Compiègne, 23d July, 1764.

My Lord;—Soon after my arrival at Paris, I had the curiosity to consult the Memoirs of James II. They form about thirteen volumes in folio, all written with that king's own hand, without being reduced into regular history. Such is, for instance, an account of the negotiations that preceded the second Dutch war; a point of history which has always appeared to me extremely obscure, and perplexed with a multiplicity of contradictions. Father Gordon, principal of the Scotch college, an obliging and communicative person, nevertheless made some difficulty of permitting me to peruse this passage; but after I had assured him of my having been employed in the office of the secretary of state, and that I was waiting for an authoritative permission to consult the French *Registers* which were expected to contain the treaty concluded between Charles II. and Louis XIV. all his scruples ceased, and I inspected the MS. I am about to mention its contents, by recollection, My Lord, for I have left at Paris the different extracts, that I made from it, for all of which I had the consent of father Gordon.

The treaty was concluded at the end of 1669, or the beginning of 1670, the memoirs of the time have not assigned it a precise date. It was Lord Arundel, of Wardour, who signed it secretly, in a journey which he made to Paris for the purpose. The two principal articles stipulate the re-establishment of the Catholic religion in England, and an offensive alliance between the two powers against Holland. Louis promises to Charles an annual subsidy of £200,000; with 6,000 troops in case of insurrection. As to Holland, that was to be divided according to the basis afterwards described by the Abbe Primi. England was to have Zealand, and the seaports: all the rest was to form the division of the king of France and the prince of Orange. Besides that, there was no mention made of establishing arbitrary power in Great Britain. Because, probably, the king regarded that event as a necessary consequence of the projected revolution, and

that, moreover, it formed a part of his plans, as of his brother's, to combine that important undertaking with the affairs of religion. But Louis had also other views: to promote which he sent the duchess of Orleans to Dover, with instructions to persuade her brother the king, that it was necessary to begin with ruining the republic, before attempting the change of religion in England. These hints displeased the duke of York, who constantly opposed this deviation from the general plan. I must own to you, my Lord, that this MS. has convinced me that I had been often deceived in regard to the character of Charles II. I had, till that time, been of opinion that the careless and what may be called the indifferent disposition of that prince had rendered him incapable of devotion, and that he had all his life fluctuated between deism and popery; but I acknowledge that Lord Halifax had better developed the secret sentiments of Charles, than I had done, when he said that this monarch affected irreligion the better to conceal his zeal for the Catholic faith. His brother informs us, that immediately after the treaty was signed, he assembled his cabinet council, and that he spoke to them of the re-establishment of the Romish religion with so much earnestness that the tears stood in his eyes. I have often been astonished at the blindness of the two brothers who suffered themselves to be carried away by their religious opinions, so far as to imagine that on the slightest occasion they would be adopted by the clergy and the nobility, in which there can be no doubt but they were extremely mistaken, for the writings of the time make no mention of this disposition of mind. However that might be, the princes believed it, and trusted to it principally for the success of their undertaking.

I shall profit, probably, of a new edition of my history to correct my mistakes on this affair, as well as on sundry others of less importance. While waiting for that time, I am happy in an opportunity of gratifying your lordship's curiosity, and of expressing my acknowledgement for your obliging behaviour towards me ever since I undertook to write the reign of Elizabeth. I shall think myself extremely fortunate if your lordship will furnish me with frequent opportunities of this nature. I cannot at present answer the question which you have put to me, my lord, concerning the Gallery of Fortifications; but immediately on my return to Paris I shall have the honour of informing your lordship on the result of my enquiries.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DAVID HUME.

Louis de Joncourt,
Librarian to the Prince of Orange.

COMPARISON OF SUPERSTITIONS, CHRISTIAN AND HEATHEN.

[From Depons' Account of the Carraccas. 1801—1804.]

CHRISTIAN SUPERSTITIONS.

General Bull for the Living.

Every person who has this bull, may be absolved, by any priest whatsoever, of all, even concealed crimes. Obstinate and confirmed heresy is the only exception; an offence, however, that cannot be even suspected, because he who should be tainted with it, would set but little value on absolution.

Blasphemies against the deity are no more able to resist the power of this bull, than a spot of oil upon linen can resist soap.

By means of this bull are gained, in America, the indulgences which visiting the churches* obtained in Rome.

One single day of fasting, and a few prayers, are worth to the possessor of this bull fifteen times fifteen forties, or 9000 of the penances imposed upon him.

Whoever takes, and pays for, two bulls for the living, obtains double the advantages of one.

Bulls for the Dead.

The Bull for the dead is a species of ticket for admission into paradise. It enables to clear the devouring flame of purgatory, and conducts directly to the abodes of the blessed. But one of these bulls serves for only one soul. Therefore, the instant a Spaniard expires, his relations send to the treasury to buy a bull for the dead, on which is written the name of the deceased. When the family of the departed is so poor as to be unable to pay for the bull, that is to say, when they are reduced to the most frightful misery, two or three of its members detach themselves, and go begging through the streets to obtain the means of making the purchase. If their zeal is not crowned with success, they shed tears and utter shrieks of lamentation, expressive less of regret for the death of their relation, than of pain for their inability to furnish his soul with this essential passport.

The virtue of this bull is not confined to dispensing with the obligation of going into purgatory; but extends to extricating the soul, which like the asbestos, is whitening in its flames. It has the faculty even to designate the spirit it wishes to liberate. It is enough to write upon the bull the name of the person it animated in this lower world, and that very moment the gates of paradise

* The Romish faith accorded peculiar indulgences to those persons who performed successive devotions in certain churches; this they term "*stations*," and "*faire ses stations*" is to discharge this act of devotion.

are opened for him. One bull must always be taken for each soul; they may, however, take as many as they please, provided they do but pay.

Bulls of Composition or Reconciliation.*

This has the inconceivable virtue of transmitting to the withholder of another's goods, the absolute property in all he has been able to steal without the cognisance of the law. For its validity they require only one condition, which is, that the expectation of the bull did not induce the theft.—Modesty has done well to add, that of not knowing the person to whom the stolen goods belong: but from the cases specified for its application, it appears that this last condition is illusive; for, in a volume, on the virtue of bulls, printed at Toledo, in 1758, by order of the commissary-general of the holy crusade, we find that the bull of composition befriends those who hold property they ought to return to the church, or employ in works of piety, or which they have not legally acquired by the prayers of which it was the price. It aids those debtors who cannot discover their creditors, or when the conditions of the loan are oppressive; it assists the heir who retains the whole of an inheritance loaded with legacies, were it in favour of a hospital. If a demand has not been made within a year, the bull of composition decrees to its possessor a moiety of the debt; but he is required to pay the residue. It bestows the entire right on those who do not know the owner of that which they have obtained unjustly. Thus a watch, a diamond, a purse full of gold, stolen in the midst of a crowd, becomes the property of the pick pocket who has filched it; in fine, it quiets the remorse of the conscience of the merchant who has enriched himself by false yards, false measures, and false weights. The bull of composition assures to him the absolute property in whatever he obtains by modes that ought to have conducted him to the gallows.

The party himself values the article which he is desirous of acquiring by means of the bull of composition, and has to purchase as many bulls as are necessary to make their price, which is fixed, equivalent to six per cent. of the capital he wishes to retain. Only fifty bulls a year can, however, be taken by one person. If the amount of what they cost does not complete the six per cent. of that which is withheld, recourse must be had to the most illustrious Commissary-general of the Holy Crusade. He may extend the permission as much as he pleases, and even reduce the duty.

No bull has any virtue till after paid for, and the name and surname of the person on whose account it is issued, is written at full length in the blank which is left in the printed form.

The bulls of the holy crusade are in Spanish, upon a sheet of very common paper in demi-gothic letters and wretchedly printed.

Every two years a new bull of the crusade is published with great pomp and solemnity at Caraccas.—The ceremony is performed on St. John's day; in the other churches on that of St. Michael.

The bulls are at first placed in the church of the nuns of the conception. All the clergy, constituted authorities and people come in triumph to seek them, in order to remove and place them in the cathedral upon a table magnificently decorated. High mass is then performed, after which there follows a sermon entirely devoted to set forth the infinite blessings of the bull. At this festival, the Commissary-general of the Holy Crusade, who is usually a canon, occupies the first place. Mass being finished, all the faithful approach the table on which the bulls are laid, that each may obtain one proportioned to his abilities, and to his rank; for the price of the bulls varies according to the opulence and situation of those by whom they are taken. They are nevertheless, notwithstanding the difference of price, of equal virtue, provided there has been no fraud. He who takes a bull of a price inferior to that which his fortune or rank require that he should procure, enjoys none of the advantages attached to it.

HEATHEN SUPERSTITIONS.

The interior of the government of Cumana is occupied by mountains, some of which are of an extraordinary elevation. The highest, that of Tumeriquiri, is nine hundred and thirty-five toises above the level of the sea.

In this mountain is the cavern of Guacharo, famous among the Indians. It is immense, and serves as a habitation for millions of nocturnal birds (a new species of the *caprimulgus* of Linnæus) whose fat yields the oil of Guacharo. Its site is majestic, and adorned by the most brilliant vegetation. There issues from the cavern a river of some magnitude, and within is heard the mournful cry of the birds, which the Indians attribute to the souls that are forced to enter this cavern in order to go to the other world. But they are enabled to obtain permission for it only when their conduct in this life has been without reproach. If it has been otherwise, they are retained for a shorter or longer time, according to the heinousness of their offences. This dark, wretched, mournful abode draws from them the mournings and plaintive cries heard without.

The Indians have so little doubt of this fable, supported by tradition, being a sacred truth commanding the utmost respect, that

* "Composition," in Spanish, signifies an agreement, or accommodation of a dispute.

immediately after the death of their parents or friends they repair to the mouth of the cavern to ascertain whether their souls have met with any impediment. If they think they have not distinguished the voice of the deceased, they withdraw overjoyed, and celebrate the event by inebriety and dances characteristic of their felicity; but if they imagine they have heard the voice of the defunct, they hasten to drown their grief in intoxicating liquors, in the midst of dances, adapted from their nature, to paint their despair.

So, whatever may be the lot of the departed soul, his relations and friends give themselves up to the same excesses; there is no difference, but in the character of the dance.

All the Indians of the government of Cumana and Oronoko not converted to the faith, and even many of those who appear to be so, have notwithstanding as much respect for this opinion as their ancestors could possibly have had. It appears that it is not, like so many others of its kind, the child of imposture or fanaticism; for it is not accompanied with any religious ceremony, the expense of which would increase the revenue of the inventor's benefice. The cavern itself shows no vestige of superstition having at any time obtained there the least monument of the empire impostare might have wished to exercise over credulity. This prejudice then is solely the effect of fear, ever ingenious in creating phantoms, and in imagining those things which flatter the illusion. Among the Indians two hundred leagues from the cavern *to go down into Guacharo*, is synonimous with *to die*.

M. DE LA HARPE'S EULOGIUM ON RACINE.

(Concluded from p. 1266, Vol. III.)

It may be said, indeed, that the eulogium of Racine ought not to contain a satire against Corneille. Certainly not:—but can the language of truth and justice be fairly denominated a satire? Corneille was not the painter of the passions; he was born with more strength of mind than sensibility of soul: it was this last quality which appeared to predominate in Racine, and which characterised his talents. It is to him we look for the unerring judgement of a heart enlightened by sentiment: he well knew how to mark by scarcely perceptible distinctions, that difference of language which attaches to the different sexes. His women always maintain the decorum, the modesty, the delicacy, the impressive softness which distinguish and embellish the expression of their sentiments, which give such an interest to their complaints, such grace to their sorrows, as well as such power to their reproaches, and which should not be suffered to abandon them, even when they appear to abandon themselves. In his page the courage of a woman is never pompous, her anger is never seen to violate decency, her greatness of mind never assumes a masculine character. With what propriety does Monimia conduct herself towards Mithridates, when she positively refuses to unite herself to him; when she thus exposes herself to the vengeance of a man who was never known to pardon an injury. When Iphigenia breaks forth into reproaches against a rival whom she believes to be preferred to herself, she does not debase herself for a moment, and thus becomes far more interesting to the spectator.

Corneille appears to have been ignorant of these delicate distinctions. He knew little of women or of love; the passion which they know the best. The Cid, the only one of his plays in which love produces any powerful effect, was founded on a Spanish plot. The Andromache of Racine was his own work, and when he displayed on the scene those impressive pictures of the inexhaustible passion of love, he opened a new and abundant source for the French stage. That art which Corneille had established on the emotions of astonishment and admiration, and on principles altogether ideal, Racine founded on genuine nature and a knowledge of the human heart. He was a creator in his turn, as Corneille had already been; but with this difference, that the edifice which had been erected by the one struck the eye of the beholder by its irregular beauty and shapeless magnificence, while the other captivated the attention by the beautiful proportions and graceful forms which taste had blended with the majesty of genius.

We are now come to the last species of that creative power which characterizes the original talent of Racine, of which Andromache was the Epocha, and which his most prejudiced detractors and the most enthusiastic admirers of his rival never hesitated to allow him. He may be said to have created the true tragic style of the French theatre. He opened its career and determined its limits, and thereby acquired a degree of fame, which very few indeed have ever enjoyed.

Corneille does not appear to have possessed a right notion of the labour necessary to polish verse, and it is very evident how little attention he paid to embellish those lines which contained no brilliancy of thought. He has given grand outlines; but he knew nothing of shading; and yet it is that which produces excellence in all the imitative arts.

Racine was the first who rigidly adhered to the use of appropriate terms: which is an essential part of fine writing. His expression is always so happy and so natural, that it does not appear as if any other could be adopted: and every word in his sentences is so placed, that it does not appear to be susceptible of any other position. The structure of his

diction is such, that no part of it can be displaced, augmented, or retrenched.

No one has enriched the French language with such varieties of expression as Racine; no one has employed an original phraseology with so much success and discretion, nor used metaphors with so much grace and propriety; no one has managed with such a commanding skill a difficult and sometimes an almost inflexible idiom; or so well understood that easy and flowing style, which renders the reader insensible to the labour of a composition. No one has displayed a more complete knowledge of the harmonious construction of a poetical period, the resources of rhime and the art of giving variety to numbers; and when it is considered that he spoke a language by no means so flexible, so poetical or so harmonious as that of Virgil, he may surely be represented, without exaggeration, as having possessed beyond all other men, the talent for versification.

Andromache is the most perfect drama of the French theatre. It could already boast many fine scenes, but it at length became possessed of a fine tragedy. And what an extraordinary man he must have been, who, at so early a period as twenty-seven years, could establish an epocha so glorious for France and for himself!

One of the characteristics of real talents, and particularly that for dramatic writing, is to pass with facility from one kind of composition to another, and to be still the same in power, however various in production. Britannicus offered a display of beauties that were not to be found in Andromache, in which, all admirable as it was universally acknowledged to be, some few traces were visible of the early age that produced it. But here, the stamp of maturity appeared in every part. Britannicus was throughout a masculine and finished composition. The conception of it was bold and profound, and its execution as decided as it was faultless. The enemies of Racine, to console themselves for the success of Andromache, had propagated the opinion, that his talent was confined to the tender passion, and that the bold and vigorous characters of Corneille were beyond the reach of his genius. But what a tremendous answer was given by Burrhus, Agripinne, Narcisse, and above all by Nero, to such an unjust opinion! But it was not at first understood as it deserved. This tragedy which united the art of Tacitus with that of Virgil, was not calculated for the common herd of spectators. What must have been the language of Burrhus, which could soften Nero's flinty bosom, and make it feel the charms of virtue! and what power is displayed in the portrait of that growing monster, whose every stroke evinces the hand of a master! In short, this play is one of the most striking examples of the genius of Racine. Crime and virtue, severally represented by Narcisse and Burrhus, and contending to be adopted by Nero, form a sublime picture, but which is not calculated to make an instant impression on the crowd. Time alone could illustrate and enforce such a grand dramatic lesson for the sovereigns of the earth. Tender and sensible minds will feel a superior delight in pictures of love, while wise and elevated characters will find a far greater charm in the fourth act of Britannicus than in empassioned tragedies, in proportion as they prefer whatever elevates and aggrandizes the human character, to that which charms and softens it.

But if Britannicus was among the number of those works whose strict and regular beauties can only be appreciated by time and reflection; Berenice which followed it recommended itself by that kind of dramatic excellence, whose triumph is the most prompt and certain, the power of making the eye overflow with tears. Is it possible then, that any one with a capacity to judge, can assert, that Racine is always the same; and that all his subjects are treated with an unvarying similitude? Can it be said that there is a resemblance between Britannicus and Berenice? Nothing surely can be so dissimilar as the conversation of Nero with Narcisse, and the adieus of Berenice to her lover. And who will venture to decide in which of these two compositions, so different as they are from each other, Racine is the most to be admired? Can it be said that the love of Berenice, is the same which appears to possess the heart of Andromache? Here it is that the unrivalled excellence of this great dramatic writer appears, by employing those nice shades which render the passion so different from itself. Hermione and Berenice both love, and both are abandoned, but, how very unresembling is the love of Berenice to that which appears to possess the bosom of Hermione! Racine displayed in the one all the violence and horrors of that passion; and in the other the utmost tenderness and delicacy of which it is susceptible. In Hermoine it makes you tremble,—in Berenice it makes you weep.

But in proportion to the splendour and superiority of this art, are the number of those who are jealous of and traduce it. Envy hates nothing but what is amiable; furious, especially when it is impotent, it had beheld the great success of Berenice without being able to impede it, but by contemptible sarcasms and frivolous satires. That of Iphigenia completed its torments. Thus, having been so often overcome, it collected all its strength to crush the tragedy of Phædra; and for a moment Pradon appeared to triumph over Racine. The moment, it is true, was but short, but it was a cruel circumstance for the great man who was thus outraged, as it

was disgraceful for the nation who was rendered an accomplice in the outrage. The two Phædras, however, were not long competitors, and each assumed the place that belonged to it: but the wound that was thus made by a misjudging public, in his sensibility, was not less painful. In nine years he produced many pre-eminent works, and they were now succeeded by twelve years of inaction. But it is not Racine who should be reproached, but his implacable enemies. He is rather to be pitied, than condemned. What do I say? It is rather ourselves who are to be pitied. He had done enough for his own glory, and envy stopped the career of that genius which was so formed to delight and enchant mankind. But what was the power which impelled Racine to resume his pen, as Achilles formerly resumed his arms? It was not the counsels or the exhortations of Despreaux; nor was it a secret but unconquerable love of fame which impelled him to renew the activity of his genius. No, it was in compliance with the wishes of the Foundress of St. Cyr, that Racine proceeded to crown his labours with the most perfect work of its kind that the human mind has produced, and that the French language can boast.

It is impossible not to feel that I am speaking of Athaliah, which upwards of forty years ago, the successor of Racine declared to be the first work of the drama: a species of composition which, in particular, is so very foreign to the character of the French scene and language. It is in the choruses of Athaliah, as well as in that of Esther, that he gave the poetical idiom of the French tongue more pomp, harmony and grace, as well as softness and variety, than it had ever possessed, and has made it a vehicle of genuine lyric poetry.

His genius, indeed, appeared to be capable of any thing to which he chose to address it. His comedy of the *Plaideurs* obtained the approbation of Moliere, and was worthy of it. His epigrams, which are replete with point and delicacy, are also remarkable for their elegance and purity of style. His epistles on the society of Port-Royal, may be ranked with the best of the Provincial Letters. We have lost what he wrote on history, but he gave an ample proof in his academic discourse that he excelled in prose.

Such talents, while they called forth the attacks of envy, attracted the most favourable notice of the king. Racine received from Louis XIV, and his worthy minister Colbert, remunerations and honours. The offices of Historiographer of France and Gentleman in ordinary to his majesty, which stationed him about the person of the king, were far more flattering than the most liberal pecuniary reward. The conversation of Louis XIV, was, for a subject, no ordinary recompense; and such distinctions were sufficient to console Racine, if any thing can be supposed to console a writer for the misfortune of seeing his finest works treated with disregard and neglect.

Racine was a very remarkable example of the misery which so frequently proceeds from a sensibility of character. He could not bear up against the injustice of his detractors, and he condemned his genius to silence. He could not resist the impressions of pity with which the general wretchedness of the people had inspired him, and when he had called forth the displeasure of his sovereign,* by the picture he had drawn of the public misery, he appeared to sink beneath the disgrace which followed it. It was indeed supposed to accelerate the term of his life. Thus his talents and his virtues troubled the repose of his life, and advanced its last hour. Such is frequently the effect of them both; yet nevertheless, who is there who does not experience the disposition to hold in high estimation both talent and virtue? He possessed all the graces of the courtier, without the least portion of that servility, which is too often attached to that character. He was a good father and an excellent husband, nor did the favours and friendship of the great interrupt his enjoyment of domestic society. He occupied himself in the education of his children as a man who knew his duties and who loved them. And in his letters, the author of Phædra and Athaliah is seen to attend to the most minute details of paternal solicitude.

Comparisons have been frequently made between Corneille and Racine. And what shall I add on this interesting and fruitful subject? Corneille appears to me to resemble the daring Titans who fell beneath the mountains which they had raised; while I must describe Racine as the genuine Prometheus who stole the fire—the sacred fire—from heaven.

. . . . . .

We recommend the example of Racine to the imitation of our writers for the theatre. Force and distinction of character, with perfect attention to morals and propriety are more certain means of success, of obtaining public applause by strongly affecting the public mind, than merely the construction of an intricate plot, or pompous accompaniments, on which too many writers rely. To say that character is exhausted, is a libel on nature, and especially on our country, which is peculiarly abundant in character. Let them rather acknowledge their infelicity in not observing it with the intelligent eye of dramatic poesy.

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* In consequence of a *Mémoire* he wrote *Ce n'est pas son affaire*, said the haughty Louis XIV. to Madame de Maintenon; adding, *il croit que parce qu'il sait faire des vers, il est en état de gouverner un royaume* —and never after spoke to him.

IMPROVED MORAL HABITS OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

The following is extracted from the *Naval Chronicle*, for June, 1808. We hope it is founded in truth; and that the moral progress which it describes, will advance with increased rapidity. We can speak, from our own knowledge, of the good effect of the regulation for allowing seamen to allot part of their wages to the support of their families during their absence; and the very great attention paid to the food, and discipline of sailors, in their own persons, &c. is favorable to morals, though, at first sight, it may appear to be totally distinct from them. *Venerate thyself*, is a good moral precept, judiciously understood and practised.

So vast has been the improvement in discipline since I have known the service, that I trust the days are not far distant when the *cat* will grow into disuse. There is now a greater degree of decency of manners introduced into the messes, dress, and conduct of a seaman than formerly. This has been brought forward and promoted by some judicious officers, the internal regulations of whose ships reflect the highest honour upon them. It is by the encouragement of this decency, that we must advance one step farther towards improving their morality; and upon this, every reflecting mind will observe the ease with which higher and more important principles may be grafted. The follies and vices peculiar to, or rather predominant in seamen, is their inordinate love of liquor, the habit of blaspheming, and the foolish and extravagant waste of their hard-earned wages. It is necessary, Mr. Editor, to make allowance for the peculiar circumstances of these frail sons of Adam, and mitigate, though not excuse, their errors. I mention them only to express my hopes that they may be diminished, and at length, I trust, worn out. That a man who is kept, for several years, without a shilling to spend, unless he sells his clothes and provisions, should know little of the value of money when he gets it, is not wonderful. When a ship's company has been in the habit of being paid wages every six months, we do not see that extravagant waste which appears where five or six years' wages are received at a time. Small payments, therefore, or advances made to the men now and then while abroad, would tend greatly to their comfort, and diminish the waste, and consequent depravity, which attend long payments. In the same way, the tiresome confinement for years within the limits of a ship, makes the seamen ignorant of the true use of liberty, and what they have been long deprived of, they use with folly and intemperance. More frequent liberty to be on shore would therefore much lessen this enormous evil; and if the magistrates of our great sea-port towns would do their duty with respect to granting licences, and keep the *bad houses in better order*, much assistance would be given. I think there is somewhat in the present times well calculated for seizing occasion to improve the moral character of that truly valuable body of men I am writing about. Habits of thought and inquiry have enlarged their reasoning powers, and we have now upon the whole a superior kind of being to manage and instruct. Throughout all ranks, I believe, the late and present awful periods have produced much serious thought, and we have made some small approximation towards being christian heroes. I have not here room to enlarge on this important point, but conclude with an observation upon the profane swearing so justly charged against us. This vice, thank God! is rapidly on the decline among the officers: that it ever obtained practice among them at all, must have been owing to the instantaneous obedience to orders, so often requisite to the safety of the ship. Haste prevents reflection, and habit confirms the fault. But this habit, so rapidly shaking off by the officer, will in time, from his example, leave the seaman. Teach the latter that he may say that he wishes d——n to his shipmate till he wishes it in earnest, and he will soon leave off the expression. Prevent the petty officers from swearing at the men, and they may soon be taught to leave off swearing at each other. These are serious subjects, Mr. Editor, and I wish I could handle them as they deserve.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

A. F. Y.

SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Some years ago, during a long residence in Switzerland, I was much pleased with the admirable dexterity with which the whole male population of that country used the rifle; but much more with the admirable policy of the government, which by this mean had contrived to establish a most formidable military system, interwoven with the national amusements of the people. It was attended neither with expence to the community, nor inconvenience to the individual; the whole service was voluntary, and honour and emulation were the only compulsory principles called into action. It may be well understood, how necessary it was to the ancient Swiss republic, surrounded by powerful neighbours, to have a large military force at all times in a constant state of preparation.

The country being small, nothing short of a levy, including the whole male population, would answer the purpose; and as to the keeping up of such an establishment, as a standing army, that was completely incompatible with the safety and welfare of the state. What then were the institutions adopted?—Each town, city, and village, at certain stated times of the year, gave honorary distinctions and prizes, to such as entered the lists, as rifle shooters. They varied in value, in proportion to the rank attached to the places which gave them, thus, the prize given by a city was thought a more honourable mark of distinction, than that given by a village, and so on—The consequence was, that practising at a mark became quite the national game, if it may be so called, and a child, from the moment it could go alone, was accustomed to see its parents and relations striving in this manner for the palm of victory.

Thus instead of adjourning to the tavern, or the public house, to spend their evenings, as is too much the case among ourselves, all ranks rendezvous'd at the shooting ground of the place.

The shooting ground and abutments were considered as public property, and the public was at the expence of repairs and other contingencies, subject to the jurisdiction and direction of the principal inhabitants of the place.

The utmost exertions of an individual, for introducing a similar arrangement into this country, must prove fruitless unless assisted by the public journals, and periodical works, which by their sanction would tend to force it on the attention of our rulers, but were government to patronize the measure, I feel confident it would prove of the highest utility to Great Britain. Taking the metropolis alone, fifty guineas given away in prizes would excite an amazing emulation among those who have already chosen that weapon: but whose ardour is much less than it would be if stimulated by some public incitement. This measure, if adopted, would place the defensive means of the country on a most efficient footing, leaving at the same time a much larger disposeable force for foreign service.

You have it in your power, Mr. Editor, to give this sketch a publicity which the subject well deserves: and the writer will feel much gratified in having the honour of forwarding for your inspection, a plan for carrying this proposal into immediate effect.

I am, &c.

HELVETICUS.

London, 12th July, 1808.

*** *The* PANORAMA *will receive with pleasure, the plan alluded to by our Correspondent; or other plans of any kind, tending to the welfare and security of our country.*

MEDICAL REPORT OF ENDEAVOUR SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—My last reports * having stated the remarkable *decrease* of general illness, I have to add that this has been even more remarkably the case, during the present month. Those diseases which have prevailed, may be arranged as *Fever, Consumption, Bowel Complaints, Rheumatism*, affections of the *Head*, ulcerated *Sore Throat, Leprosy*, diseases of *Women* and *Children*; and the effects of *accidents*, by carriages, falls, &c.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

New Kent Road, C. PEARS.
20 *July*, 1808.

In judging of the constitution of the AIR, many things besides the *weather* may be observed: the diseases of vegetables and *brutes*, silence of grashoppers, want of meilification in bees, desertion of birds, quantities of insects; vapors, diseases.—Such things have been observed to be significant. Dr. Arbuthnot on Air, p. 223. Aphorism xcvii.

The state of the WEATHER during the month, is highly deserving of attention; a very remarkable degree of *heat* has prevailed, and for some days (during the last week) it was so *excessive*, that every part of domestic animated nature seemed to suffer. The THERMOMETER has varied from 65 to 80, at *a north window in the shade*, which is *less* by 10 or 11 degrees than it would have been in any other situation: the BAROMETER in the same situation not more than from 31½-3 to 30—3—10. In a front room, with the windows open, a very accurate (animal heat) thermometer having a remarkably fine column of quicksilver, was uniformly elevated 10½ deg. above the thermometer placed at the *north* side of the house. On the days when the heat was most excessive (viz. the 12, 13, and 14th inst.) it was as follows:

July 12 Tuesday..... 87 at noon.
13 Wednesday..87 at 9 A. M.
90½ At noon, and till past 3.
14 Thursday.....83 at 9 A. M.
85 at 11.
87 at 1 P. M.
88 at 5
85 at 12 night.

* In the medical report published in the *Supplement* for March last, several verbal errors escaped the printer's notice. In the first line of the *Observations*, for "relief *by*" &c. read "*for*," &c.—On the general subject I beg leave to add, that in a conversation respecting the *danger* of caustic, with a surgeon who ranks very high, he observed—"*It is very little used* NOW, *to what it was, by the best surgeons*,"

Thus it appears that the *greatest degree of heat* prevailed on *Wednesday*: the thermometer being as high (87) at nine o'clock in the morning on that day as it was at noon, on Tuesday, the day preceding. On Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, I saw it was 87 by the same thermometer at Somers Town near Pancras. Every person appeared to labour under the oppression of this heat. *Animals* the same. *Horses* were scarcely able to perform their accustomed labour. I saw one fall in the street. Domestic animals evinced the same suffering, *dogs* lay about, with the tongue projected from the mouth; *cats* were restless in the most cool and shaded situations, and *birds* were unusually restless, and annoyed. The doors of carriages were kept open as they passed along to procure a free current of air. * From the accounts of several gentlemen, who had been in, or were natives of *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, *St. Vincent's* and other West India islands, (where the average heat is from 82 to 85) the heat was stated to be *greater* on Tuesday, which was the day I saw them, than they had ever *felt* it in those situations; allowance however, being consequently made for the want of *sea breezes*, and other appropriate *refrigerating* means employed there. But other gentlemen, † who had been at the *Brazils*, *Buenos Ayres*, and *Monte Video*, assured me of the same thing.—On Thursday (the 14) at two o'clock, there was a *Tornado*, which lasted here about half an hour, during which time there were three very violent gusts of wind. On *Friday* the 15th inst. the thermometer was 84 at nine in the morning; 78 at eleven; and 77 at twelve at night, and in *St. James's Park*, at half past five o'clock, I found the degree of heat to be 73 by the same thermometer: and in *Hyde Park*, at half past six o'clock, it was 74. The heat of the preceding days, had produced a variety of green and yellow tints on the foliage of the trees in the park, and also in Kensington gardens, which reproduced the appearance of Autumn, and was heightened in no small degree by the great quantity of leaves which had fallen and lay strewed over the surface of the ground, and party-coloured grass. For this corroborating and appropriate remark I am indebted to the observation of a very intelligent young lady. From the same source I add, that the thermometer of a friend at Kensington, was 71 at half past seven P. M. On the evening of this day there was a profusion of very beautiful coruscations in the atmosphere, accompanied by wind. During the nights, which were scarcely bearable, the thermometer was much the same as in the day. Since this time the heat has been very oppressive, though the thermometer has returned to its previous average, viz. on Monday the 18th it was not more than 82. and this day, *Tuesday* the 19th, (while I am writing,) 82. Should *rain* succeed to this heat, much illness will probably ensue. The former drought has most likely prevented this, hitherto. *Heat and moisture*, invariably affect the constitution, and in England their united prevalence causes those severe attacks upon the stomach and bowels, from which almost every one has suffered, but from which they may certainly recover by the strengthening and cordial plan of treatment. This, our *English* ENDEMIC, called *cholera morbus*, will be the subject of another Report.

. . . . . .

I shall add two or three extracts which were to have formed a part of my last report on *Consumption*.

The justly celebrated and excellent HALLER says, "It appears to me, that ASSES MILK seldom produces what is required," and Dr. MEAD says, "a *milk* course is liable to some caution"; he mentions some cases, (one of which is "acute fever," as that of Phthisis has been reckoned) wherein it ought always to be deemed "a *poison*," and adds, that when the preference is given to *asses* milk, it is *less nutritive*," and that "often from laxity, *milk* cannot be borne."† Of BLEEDING, Dr. M. admits that "it may possibly be thought a *rash* practice to draw blood, even when the patient is *wasted* in his flesh, and very weak;" and speaks of it only as "a *doubtful* remedy," which may be "better than none." Also, he cautions against "*the mistakes*" made from the *inflammatory* appearance of the blood.‡ Dr. FALCK says there is no remedy more *pernicious* than *injudicious* BLEEDING. "As I value the life of my fellow-creatures, I would (says he) at *all times* caution them *against* it; being persuaded that more have *lost their lives by the* LANCET, than by the

* I was informed by a philosophical friend, that *in the Sun*, the heat was 120!! and that a *beef steak had been broiled by the Sun*, on the top of a house, and eaten for a wager.

† One of these gentlemen, who had attended the English army in Egypt, as surgeon, assured me that during the Siroc winds, the thermometer was at 130, for three days, under the shade of a tent: and that *camels* dropped down *dead* as they were passing the door.

Compare p. 992.

† Mead's Med. Works, p. 359. Hectic Fevers, Edinburgh edit. 1775.

‡ Ibid. p. 360 I mean to notice this "appearance" another time. At present I shall only add, that the appearances called "inflammatory," exist during *pregnancy*, which is surely a *natural*, and generally the *most healthy* state; certainly *not* a diseased one. Women then escape most diseases.

sword and pestilence," and "if the solids are but weak, and the blood poor, we only *augment* the evil by BLEEDING, which we would wish to remove, as thereby the system becomes *weakened*, and not able to discharge itself from the obnoxiousness it is encumbered with, and thus proves the very *destruction* it was intended to remedy."§ "Bleeding is *hurtful* when the body is in sweat or perspiration."‖ That these observations *directly* apply to consumption is sufficiently obvious, and indeed the present dangerous and obstinate partiality for *bleeding* reminds me of the observation of an honest Irish practitioner, a rigid disciple of the old school, who in a conversation with me respecting injuries of the lungs, very seriously and earnestly remarked, "My dear Sir, you *must* bleed them, for *the only way to save a man's life, is to bleed him to death*"; an observation not at all more absurd or contradictory than the present practice.—With such principles and such practice we cannot be surprised at the number of those votaries, who, as the ancients would say, are constantly retained and employed by these *her priests* in the service of the *goddess of* COUGHING!* Her *temple* may be at Tivoli, but her *seat of empire* is—in ENGLAND.

§ See Dr. Falck's Medical Instructor, p. 55: 6 on bleeding.

‖ Ibid. p. 58.

* It is well known that the antients erected temples to diseases, as *fever*, &c. and the Rev. Bryan Hill, in his journey to Sicily and Calabria, says, p. 287, "near *Tivoli* is a small round TEMPLE, dedicated to the *Goddess of Coughing*."

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR;—It was my intention to have addressed you on the subject of the ANIMALS' FRIEND, and to have acknowledged the kindness of your various humane, and philanthropic correspondents, who have so promptly and so generously volunteered their services in so excellent a cause. I have to inform them, that the result of a conference with some legislative characters, has been an assurance, that "a Nobleman of great consideration has promised, to bring forward next year a bill for the *Protection of the* ANIMAL CREATION, and it is thought that the society would be best instituted for the purpose of carrying the above law into effect." Perhaps therefore your humane and very properly anxious correspondents may think it "better to pause;" but in the mean time the accumulation of evidence, proper to be laid before the legislature in proof of the necessity for their interference; will certainly be a forwarding of the good cause. Thus much I owe to you, to them and myself: being ready to join them in any plan that may be thought most effectual and effective. Intending, Sir, to address you again in the next number,

I am, Yours, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

New Kent Road, July 20, 1808.

*** *Communications addressed to the Panorama Office, will be forwarded to the Gentlemen who interest themselves in this humane endeavour.*

WHIP CLUB.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir,—Considering your province to be looking about for scope of observation, I have been frequently surprised you have never noticed the *magnanimous exploits* of the *Whip Club*, whose ability consists in *neatly turning a corner*;—to be serious, I have been truly concerned to see the pompous accounts in those ephemeral registers and vehicles of folly, the newspapers, displaying with great minutiæ the contemptible way in which some of our *fashionables* (as they are called) spend their time; for I conceive that the imposing attitude of manly dignity should mark the nobility of England now, more than in preceding ages, and that all frivolities, whether exotic or native, should be eradicated; nor should the upper ranks of society think it a merit to pass off for their father's grooms, and, under the appellation of members of the Whip Club, sink the splendor of their families in the renown of the stable, while the sanguinary Usurper of Europe is literally driving all before him, and with daring impudence boasting to the servile world, that it is solely owing *to their own imbecility, and from their acting in a manner so derogatory to their situation.*

Men should press forward in FAME's warlike chase;
Nobles look backward, and so lose the race.

Instead of flourishing the whip, I should have conceived that these were times to see the nobility of England handling the sword; if not for the purpose of protecting their own property, which may yet be attacked, at least evincing, that, as hereditary protectors and guardians of their country, they were always armed for its defence, and, sensible of the privileges they enjoy in this heaven-protected island, that they nobly spurned at all unmanly objects: well reflecting that

The time of Life is short!
To spend that little BASELY, were too long,
Though Life did ride upon a Dial's point,
Still end'ng at th'arrival of the hour!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A FRIEND TO NOBILITY.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. V.—*Transfer of Stock.—Volunteers from Irish Militia.—Danish Ships.—Nabob of Carnatic.—Capital Offences.—Poor's Settlement Bill.—Journeymen Cotton Weavers.—Distillation from Sugar.—Expedition to the Dardanelles.*

MAY 13.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a committee, rose for the purpose of explaining a plan which he had suggested on a former night, of allowing persons possessed of stock in the 3 *per cent* funds, to transfer the same to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, with a view of receiving annuities for it, at an estimated value. In the course of his observations, he distinctly disavowed any idea of diverting the Sinking Fund from its object. He meant that power should be given to holders of 3 *per cent* Consols, Reduced, or South Sea stock, to transfer it to the commissioners, who should be authorized to give for it such an annuity over and above the dividend, as with the dividend would be equal to the value of the stock so transferred. At the calculation, this stock was to be transferred at the current price of the day, and the annuity was to be valued according to the age of the party. He meant, however, to confine the annuities to persons not under 35 years of age, and not to give any for less than 100l. capital; because the trouble would be as great on the smaller annuity as on the larger: and the reason why he wished to confine it to persons not under 35, was to prevent the impositions, which would be much more easily practised if it were not so confined, and which had been often practised in the case of tontines. He went much at length into the principles of his plan, to shew that the reception of annuities would be optional, and that they would always be granted at a fair value. Alluding to the present price of the funds, he observed, that he had no doubt that the constant operation of the sinking fund would keep them up. He concluded by handing to the chairman the first resolution, which was in substance:—"That it is the opinion of this committee, that it would tend to the more speedy reduction of the national debt, if every person possessing stock in the 3 per cent Consols or Reduced, should be at liberty to change the same for annuities to be granted on a single life, or for two lives, with benefit of survivorship, named by the nominee."—Agreed and received.

MAY 16.—Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the 46th of the King, relative to empowering his Majesty to accept the volunteer services of persons from the militia of Ireland into the line.

MAY 17.—In the upper house, Lord Sidmouth rose to make his long promised motion respecting the Danish ships. After contending that it was unlawful to detain foreign vessels, unless our own had been first detained, he moved three resolutions: — First, that it appeared that friendly traders had been seized in our ports, and at sea, by our cruizers, contrary to the laws of nations.—Secondly, that it would be expedient, for the honour of the British nation, to advise his Majesty to suspend, during pleasure, the proceeds of ships and cargoes adjudged prizes, under the circumstances before described, by the admiralty courts. — Thirdly, that such ships should be restored to their owners, and the seamen cease to be prisoners of war.

The Lord Chancellor contended, that the ships and subjects of Denmark had not been detained contrary to the laws of nations. He therefore moved the previous question on the first resolution.—On a division, the numbers were: for the first resolution, 16;—against it, 36. — A second division occurred on the resolution for restoring the condemned ships, which was also negatived. For the resolution, 16;—against it, 34.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Turton entered into a review of the affairs of the Nabob of the Carnatic. The hon. Baronet observed, that he had no personal enmity to the noble Lord against whom the object of his motion would be directed; but he had understood that it was intended to place that noble person (Marquis Wellesley) in an elevated situation in the government of this country. If the noble Lord, from the statement he should lay before the house, should be deemed guilty of those acts of tyranny and injustice attributed to him, he would pronounce him most unfit for any situation in the state. Here the hon. Baronet proceeded to give a narrative of transactions in the Carnatic, from the year 1740, to July 5, 1801, the day on which the Prince of the Carnatic, Omdat ul Omrah, was deposed, and the new Prince in his stead ascended the Musnud, and from thence to the period of the death of the deposed Prince. In this narration he appealed to the voluminous papers laid on the table, deducing from the whole, that in deposing one Prince, and exalting the other, the Governor-General of Bengal was guilty of tyranny, injustice, and breach of treaty and of faith. He concluded by moving a string of resolutions, one of which went to the appointment of a committee to inquire into all the circumstances attending the deposition and death of the Nabob; while the last resolution was declaratory of those principles of justice and policy on which our Indian possessions should be governed.

Mr. Wallace and Colonel Allen spoke in

defence of the conduct of the Marquis of Wellesley; and Lord A. Hamilton supported the resolutions; after which, on the motion of Mr. Windham, the debate was adjourned to the 24th. It did not, however, come on again till June 1. The first resolution, against the Marquis Wellesley, was then negatived, by 102 against 18; the second, by 109 against 21; and the third, by 124 against 15. The remainder were postponed to June 15.

MAY 18.—Sir S. Romilly rose to submit a measure to the house, for the purpose of diminishing the number of offences made capital by law. He had always conceived that the number of capital offences in this country was too great; the natural effect of which was, that in a vast number of instances the punishment pronounced by the law was not put in execution. He conceived that there was no principle of jurisprudence better founded than this, that crimes were more effectually prevented by the certainty, than by the severity of punishment. It appeared by returns from the Secretary of State's office, that in the year 1805, the number of persons capitally convicted in this country was 350; of whom only 68 were executed, which was not one-fifth of the number convicted; and in 1806, the proportion was much the same. The fact was, that except in the cases of murder, forgery, burglary, or some other heinous and aggravated offence, the punishment was rarely inflicted; and he believed that in 19 out of 20 cases of simple larceny, the punishment of death was commuted for some comparatively trifling infliction. Stealing in a dwelling-house to the amount of 40 shillings was a capital offence; and even stealing privately from the person of an individual to the value of 12 *pence*, was visited by a like punishment. This last was enacted by a statute, 6th Eliz. cap. 4; and when the prodigious change in the value of money which had taken place since that time was considered, it was a matter of astonishment that it should still be suffered on our statute books. It remained to consider of a remedy for these evils; and he was fully aware of the propriety of proceeding by slow and gradual steps. He should, therefore, only propose at present, that the statute of 8th Eliz. which pronounced a capital punishment on stealing to the amount of 12 *pence*, be repealed; and that afterwards the house should take into consideration other statutes of a similar description, and re-enact laws by which the sums stolen would bear some proportion to the great fall in the value of money.—The second subject to which he would now call the attention of the house was, the case of those persons who, after long confinement, were acquitted of the charges brought against them. It frequently happened, at least in the country, that an innocent man was taken from his family, and kept in confinement for eight months, and in the four northern counties for above a year, before he could be brought to trial; his family might in the mean time be thrown upon the parish, or reduced to beggary; and when the unfortunate man was acquitted at the bar of his country, he had no remedy whatever, but was most probably reduced to an absolute want of the necessaries of life, and driven, by a kind of moral necessity, to those courses which rendered him a just victim of the laws of his country. In cases of malicious prosecution, a man of property could have recourse to an action for damages; while the poor man was left without any such recourse. It was surprising that no compensation had been hitherto adjudged to persons in such circumstances. Persons, however, might be acquitted from a deficiency of evidence, and from various other circumstances, besides the proof of innocence; it would, therefore, be necessary that a distinction should be made so as that the innocent only should receive compensation. He thought it would be best to leave this to the decision of the judge who tried the cause, and also that the compensation which might be thought necessary should be given out of the county rates.—Leave was granted to bring in two bills accordingly.

MAY 19.—The poor's settlement bill was thrown out, by 114 against 13.

Mr. Rose moved for leave to bring in a bill to remedy the existing depression in the wages of journeymen cotton-weavers.—Several members opposed this motion, on the ground, that as manufacturers could not be forced to employ men, they would discharge all those for whom wages would thus be raised; and they must either perish, or become burthensome to their respective parishes. Under this impression, Mr. Rose consented to withdraw his motion.

Lord Binning rose for the purpose of moving, that the report of the sugar committee be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole house. [For a copy of this interesting report, *vide* PANORAMA, Vol. IV. pp. 372 and 417.] First, however, his Lordship observed, it would be necessary for him shortly to explain the nature of those resolutions which he had originally meant to submit to the committee, and then to state the change which he had been induced to make in them. In the course of their examination, a variety of facts came to the knowledge of the committee, inducing them to think that the substitution of sugar for grain in the distilleries would, upon the whole, be wise and expedient in the present circumstances of the country. From the testimony of various witnesses, there was reason to believe that the

last year's crop of barley and oats was deficient in various parts of the country. Mr. A. Young had stated, that in the district with which he was best acquainted, Suffolk and Norfolk, the crop of barley also had been deficient. The testimony of Mr. Wakefield was much to the same effect; and the evidence of certain corn-merchants imported that the crops of oats and barley in the North of Scotland and Ireland had sustained great injury from the wetness of the season, and were unusually deficient. From all these circumstances, the committee thought themselves justified in concluding that the average crop throughout the country, of barley and oats, was deficient; but that still, though shut out from foreign supplies, we had a resource within ourselves, and that was, the application of grain consumed in the distilleries to the food of man; conceiving that it was consistent with sound policy to avail ourselves of this resource, at least till the next harvest has removed the propriety of such a measure, or rendered it still more necessary. It was thought that the very agitation of this question would lower the price of grain, but instead of that it had risen, and was every day rising. The noble Lord compared the prices of grain in the last year with those of the present, and from the whole drew this conclusion, that they were considerably higher in the present year; he thought himself, therefore, warranted in saying, that the profits of the farmer at present were such, as to be out of the reach of any diminution from this measure. — Conceiving that unanimity was very desirable, he had been induced to make some alterations in the resolutions, which he should have the honour to submit. The first was, " That it appears expedient to this house, that, from July 1 to Oct. 1 next, all distillation from every kind of grain be prohibited."—The second was, " That from Sept. 1 next, it shall be lawful for the King in council to continue this prohibition from Oct. 1 till 30 days after the next meeting of Parliament."—He should afterwards submit the propriety of reducing the duty on sugar-wash, so as that spirits might be produced from it. It was his wish that Ireland should be included, on account of the great rise in the price of grain, &c. in that country. With regard to the case of the West India planters, he did not mean now to enter upon it. From all that he had heard on the subject, however, he believed that their distresses were becoming every day more urgent; and certainly if any thing could be done for their relief, it must afford the greatest satisfaction to every one. The noble Lord concluded by moving that the resolutions be referred to a committee of the whole house.

After a discussion of considerable length, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the resolutions, the house divided.—for the Speaker's leaving the chair, 122;—against it, 108;—majority, 14.—The house then went into a committee *pro forma*; after which the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

MAY 20.—Mr. Taylor, on rising to bring forward his motion respecting Sir John Duckworth's expedition to the Dardanelles, recapitulated the various treaties that had been concluded between Turkey, Russia, and this country, for a series of years back. From a perusal of all these treaties, it seemed to him evident, that the fleet which had been sent by the then government of this country, with a view to commit hostilities on Constantinople, was impolitic in the extreme, in so far as regarded the interests of this country, and in direct violation of our treaty with the Sublime Porte. It might be urged that Turkey went to war with our then intimate ally, the Emperor of Russia, whom we were bound to assist. This assertion, however, he would not permit to be made, as it was evident, from the official documents then before the house, that the aggressions had proceeded entirely from Russia. The good disposition of the Turks towards the people of England, might be authenticated by the first military and naval characters in the country; he, therefore, conceived it incumbent on the members of the late administration to defend their conduct to the country; as the failure of the expedition sent to the Dardanelles, though not so disastrous, was certainly as disgraceful to the national character as the loss of Monte-Video or Buenos-Ayres. The hon. member then moved, as a preliminary resolution, " That his Majesty's fleet appeared before Constantinople, remained 10 days, and retired without effecting any object."

Mr. Thomas Grenville said, that the expedition was sent in consequence of the recommendation of Mr. Arbuthnot, and not with a view to create a diversion in favour of Russia. He hoped no gentleman who had perused the documents then on the table would say that it was impolitic to interfere between Turkey and Russia. The stipulations in our treaty with the Porte acknowledged the right, and we never interfered until that power, through the machinations of Sebastiani, abandoned our alliance, and substituted that of France. The hon. gent. then drew this conclusion from the several papers he had read, that the Turkish fleet was easily assailable, at the time the expedition arrived at Constantinople, and that the force sent thither was quite sufficient for the purpose for which it was sent. The inference was, also, that the late ministers were fully vindicated respecting that expedition, and that they were justified in their expectation of the co-operation of Russia, by her sending to

the assistance of Lord Collingwood eight sail of the line. He complained of being deprived of the report made by Sir Thomas Louis to Lord Collingwood, of the state of the forts of the Dardanelles, and of the Turkish fleet at the same period, which would have elucidated this matter, and corroborated the conclusion and inferences which he had drawn. He imputed the failure of the expedition to adverse winds, which for the space of six weeks prevented the timely approach of our ships, added to the activity of general Sebastiani, who disciplined the Ottoman troops, and provided them with French officers and engineers, who, with an army of 200,000 men, must have baffled any effort which we could make, either by land or sea. The hon. gent. adverted to the expedition to Alexandria, and laboured to shew that, notwithstanding the result, it was planned on the wisest principles, and for the most prudential purposes. He blamed the present administration for giving it up, the station being, both in a naval and military point of view, one of the first importance on the coast of Egypt. He concluded with paying many compliments to the ability and gallantry of the officers engaged in both expeditions, naval and military, and to the whole of the navy in general.

Mr. Canning entered into a most luminous account of the treaties between the confederate powers, giving an historical detail of events since the period when Mr. Pitt's administration ceased, to the present time. He deprecated, by inference, the rupture with the Sublime Porte, and condemned it as impolitic and unwise. He admitted the propriety of preserving amity with Russia, but he did not consider that by breaking with the Ottomans, we could preserve those relations; for the attack on Constantinople only shewed a narrow, grasping, selfish policy, directed wholly to our own interest, and neglecting the interest of Russia, as our ally. He condemned, with animation, and the most pointed irony, the conduct held to the Porte, who, for being our friend, was to be quarrelled with; who, for being our ally, was to be bombarded; and who, for making or striving to keep peace with all the world, was to be annihilated. He desired the house to reflect on the local situation of Constantinople, the attempt to bombard which was nothing short of extreme wickedness; especially when all reasoning men must acknowledge, that it was not only not necessary, but, from their own shewing, wholly unprovoked; which did more injury to the political character of the country, than it did even dishonour to her arms. But the great imputation to be cast on the expedition to the capital of the Turkish empire was, that with an affectation of proceeding by an amicable negociation, an attack was made on the outworks of that capital, by attacking and passing the Dardanelles. It was in the knowledge of the house that this discussion was not sought for by any of his Majesty's ministers; that they neither desired nor courted it; but that it was urged and provoked by the right hon. gent. opposite to him (Mr. Grenville) and his friends. The *cui bono* he could scarcely understand. It would not vindicate the late administration; it would not convict the present; it would not restore the friendship of the Ottoman Porte; it would not defeat the ascendancy of French influence in her councils; it would not bring back the good will of Russia, nor restore us the city of Alexandria, nor cure the injury done to our wounded character, nor retrieve our political importance in the eastern part of Europe. The right hon. gent. imputed misconduct to the late administration in fitting out the expedition; and read a letter sent from Admiral Louis to Sir John Duckworth, stating, that more troops were necessary to effect the enterprise. It was necessary to attack the castles of Sestos and Abydos, in order to force the passage of the Dardanelles. From the account transmitted by Admiral Duckworth, these castles were formidable, and had the Turks been allowed another week to raise fortifications, it would have been impossible to force the passage. It had also been said, that 50,000 men were in Constantinople; and what could 2000 British troops do against such an army? The truth was, that the troops were not employed in the expedition, but were sent to Alexandria, when they might have taken possession of the castle on the Asiatic side of the Strait, without annoyance from the force at Constantinople. As he conceived the subject had already occupied a considerable time, he would not prevent other members from expressing their opinions, but conclude by moving the order of the day.

Mr. Windham observed, it was not known that more troops were requisite for the expedition, until Admiral Louis wrote to Admiral Duckworth, Jan. 22, for an additional force. Eight days previous the Admiral had said, "I can go up with three ships;" and it was evident that a sufficient force at one time was not sufficient at another.

After farther discussion, the question was negatived without a division.

* * * * * *

Our readers will be enabled to judge on the cogency of the several arguments used in this debate, by the gentlemen who spoke on each side of the question, by referring to the description of the approaches by water to Constantinople, in our second volume, p. 112, &c. and especially to the map given in the same volume p. 315; Compare also p. 607.

POETRY.

AN ACROSTIC:

Addressed to the French Emperor.

N ations confess thy undisputed sway,
A nd kings shrink back with terror and dismay;
P ortugal, Spain, and half the world beside,
O bsequious pay their homage to thy pride.
L et thousands still confess thy law their will,
E ngland shall stand alone, and thwart thee still;
O n all thy hopes shall disappointment rest,
N or peaceful slumber calm thy mind distress'd.

B y friends deserted, and by foes enthrall'd,
U seless thy power, and thy soul appall'd,
O h tremble, while aloud thy victims cry:—
"N ow is the hour of retribution nigh!"
A nd, as a look on former scenes you take,
P ale fear and conscience shall thy bosom shake.
A host of terrors shall thy dreams annoy,
R eturning fears thy peace of mind destroy;
T ill rid of life, to hell you fall a prey,
E xulting fiends shall bear your soul away!

Chancery Lane, June 15, 1808. V.

BRIDAL SONG.

From the late Mr. Strutt's novel of Queen-Hoo Hall.

To the tune of—"I have been a Fidler," &c.

And did you not hear of a mirth [that] befel
The morrow [morn] after a wedding day,
And carrying a bride at home to dwell;
And away to Tewin, away, away.

The quintain was set, and the garlands were made,—
'Tis pity old customs should ever decay;
And wo be to him that was hors'd on a jade,
For he carried no credit away, away.

We met [with] a consort of fiddle de dees;
We set them a cock horse and made them [to]play
The winning of Bullen and Upsey-fires,
And away to Tewin, away, away.

There was ne'er a lad in all the parish
That would go to the plough that day, [that day,]
But on his fore-horse his wench he carries,
And away to Tewin, away, away.

The butler was quick, and the ale he did tap,
The maidens did make [all] the chamber full gay;
The servants did give me a fuddling cap,
And I did carry't away, away.

The smith of the town his liquor so took,
That he was persuaded the ground looked blue;
And I dare boldly be sworn on a book,
That such smiths as him there is but a few.

A posset was made, and the women did sip,
And simpering said they could eat no more;
Full many a maiden was laid on the lip,
[And] I'll say no more, but give o'er [give o'er.]

AN ADDRESS TO THE PATRIOTS OF SPAIN.

Written by W. T. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Degraded Europe, in these awful times,
Stood pale spectatress of the tyrant's crimes!
By fraud deluded, or by fear oppress'd,
No gen'rous feelings warm'd her torpid breast;
England alone opposed his iron reign,
And now the torch of honour beams in Spain;
Brightly it beams!—a beacon to inspire,
And warm Iberia's sons with patriot fire:
Spaniards! the noble flame through Europe spread,
And break your fetters on your tyrant's head!
Glorious your struggle! in a glorious cause,
For Wives, Religion, Liberties and Laws!
For all the soft endearments that can bind,
And tune to harmony the human mind!
Then fire each heart and arm each manly hand,
To drive the Gallic Bloodhounds from your land!
Your slaughter'd brethren call you to the field,
Where Spain shall triumph, and where Gaul shall yield;
Heroes in arms! pursue your glorious plan,
And vindicate the real rights of man—
Not those proclaim'd by France and wrote in blood,
But those, like England's, built on public good!
"The mighty island" is your foe no more,
But sends you succour from fair freedom's shore!
And while she makes your gen'rous cause her own,
The blood-nurs'd Dæmon trembles on his throne:
With slaughter gorg'd, and harrow'd by despair,
The shade of Enghien shall torment him there;
And round in fancy's awful sight, shall stand,
All the pale victims of his murd'rous hand!
These shall the story of his reign impart,
And scourge with scorpions' stings the tyrant's heart!
The muse prophetic long has seen his doom,
And hell prepares his adamantine tomb!
Heaven drives the gloomy shades of night away,
And gives the prospect of a happier day;
Germans! Italians! hear the glorious call,
Iberia's quarrel is the cause of all!
Britannia points—and mark the noble view!
Her spear to France! her olive branch to you!
Fight but your battle—and she bids you know,
Her virtuous monarch is no more your foe.
Nations arise! and in your vengeance just,
Reduce your vile oppressor into dust;
Chase from the earth his base, detested race,
And end the hist'ry of your own disgrace!
Then shall the groaning world, from bondage free,
Taste all the sweets of Peace and Liberty!

July 3*d*, 1808.

SOMERVILLE THE POET.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

Sir, I take the liberty of sending you a transcript of a monumental inscription in Stratford upon Avon Collegiate church, written by Somerville the poet, (who resided at Edstone, five miles from hence;) commemorating Mr. Nathaniel Mason, formerly an eminent attorney here, and, I should suppose, intimately acquainted with the poet, at least in a professional capacity, Somerville being several years an active county magistrate. I have little doubt of its authenticity; a current tradition to that effect being preserved in the Mason family, who are of considerable and independent fortune, and great respectability, still resident at Stratford. It is but justice to the admired poet to retrieve from oblivion this trifle, which I have not seen printed in any edition of his works; and you will oblige the public by inserting it, as well as confer an obligation on, Sir, your most humble servant, ROBERT BELL WHEELER.

Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire,
30th March, 1808.

P. S. I was unacquainted with this circumstance when printing my History of Stratford, or I would have noticed it.

H. S. E.

NATHANIEL MASON, Generosus,
Dei cultor,
hominum amator;
fidei datæ observantissimus;
in negotiis agendis,
solers, accuratus;
sine fuco probus:
bis matrimonium contraxit,
nunquam violavit;
uxoribus placens amicus,
liberis monitor fidelis;
servis exactor, minimè severus;
valens hilariter vixit,
non improvidè;
morbo affectus,
æquo animo tulit;
et Christo fidens,
impavidus obiit,
12° Februarii, 1734,
ætat. 63.

ALE.

The following beautiful tribute to the genial virtues of our old English beverage, was written in the days of Charles II.—*Farley's Bristol Journal.*

When the chill north-east blows,
And winter tells a heavy tale,
When pyes and daws, and doobes and crowes,
Do sit and curse the frost and snows,
Then give me Ale.

Ale, that the absent battle fights,
And forms the march o' the Swedish drum,
Disputes the Prince's laws and rights,
What's gone and past tells mortall wights,
And what's to come.

Ale that the plowman's heart upleepes,
And equalls it to tyrant's thrones;
That wipes the eye, that ever weeps,
And lulls in soft and easy sleepes
The tyred bones.

Ale, that securely clymes the topps
Of cedars tall, and lofty towers,
When giddy grapes and creeping hopps
Are holden up with poles and propps
For lack of powers.

When the Septentrian seas are froze
By Boreas his biteing gale,
To keep unpinch'd the Russian's nose,
And save unrot the Vandal's toes,
O! give them Ale.

Grandchilde to Ceres, barley's daughter,
Wine's emulous neighbour, if but stale,
Ennobling all the nymphes of water,
And filling each man's heart with laughter,
Hah! give me Ale.

Traduction d'une Ode Saphique Portugaise, par J. A. Correa, Chargé d'Affaires de S. A. R. le Prince Régent de Portugal auprès du Roi de Suède.

Viens, répands sur mes vers, auguste Vérité,
Ton sublime génie et ta rare équité;
Inspire à mon esprit cette flamme divine,
Cet amour d'un Monarque auquel l'honneur incline.

Garde ta Lyre, Orphée, et tes sons enchanteurs;
Et, toi*, qui des Rois Grecs a chanté les fureurs:
Je dirige aujourd'hui mon vol avec audace,
Le sentiment m'élève au-dessus du Parnasse.

Employer des grands mots et chercher le sublime,
Se parer de Phébus, offrir tout à la rime....
Voilà ce que pourrait un versificateur!....
Tel n'est pas sûrement le langage du cœur.

Le mérite éclatant donne des lois au monde:
Je suis cette maxime en bonheur si féconde.
L'homme exalté ne voit en qui tient un haut rang,
Qu'apparance, qu'éclat, et que le droit du sang.

La nature aux mortels a dicté cette loi:
"Ton cœur à ta Patrie et ton sang à ton Roi."
Que ton peuple, GUSTAVE! aime cette maxime,
Lui, si souvent témoin de ta vertu sublime!

Les Rois ont sur la terre un absolu pouvoir:
Mais ceux qui, comme Toi, remplissent leur devoir,
Appelant des mortels les respects et l'hommage,
De l'Etre Tout-puissant leur présentent l'image.

D'un absurde système extravagans adeptes,
Ah! revenez au vrai, suivez ces saints preceptes:
Qu'on doit aimer, servir, et défendre ses Rois,
Quand, ainsi que GUSTAVE, ils font régner les lois.

O peuple Suédois, que grande est ta fortune!
A qui sait bien penser elle devient commune:
Porte à ton Souverain, amour, respect, devoir,
Chante, vive GUSTAVE! et vive son pouvoir!

Le tems consacrera les vertus des GUSTAVES,
Leurs lois en sont garans: leur valeur fit des braves;
Leurs armes ont été l'effroi de l'ennemi,
Et de tous leurs hauts faits l'Univers est rempli.

* Homère.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Spanish Patriots.

His Majesty's Speech—City Address.—Argyle Rooms Meeting, &c.

Monday, July 4, the Lord Chancellor delivered, in the House of Peers, the following Speech, in virtue of a Commission previously read;—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majesty, to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present Session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

"The measure which you have adopted for the improvement of the Military Force of the Country, promises to lay the foundation of a System of Internal Defence, eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of this enemy, upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom, compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty.

"His Majesty doubts not that, in the result, the Enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this Country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to return you his most hearty acknowledgements for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary Supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the Revenue and Credit of the Country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the War; and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the Exigencies of the Public Service with so small an addition to the public Burthens.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his Allies, and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the Establishment of his Sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that notwithstanding the formidable Confederacy united against his Ally the King of Sweden, that Sovereign perseveres with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and independence of his Crown. No effort has been wanting, on the part of his Majesty, to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

"The recent transactions in Spain and Italy, have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the Common Enemy of every established Government, and independent Nation, in the World.

"His Majesty views, with the liveliest interest, the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish Nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

"Thus, nobly struggling against the Tyranny and Usurpation of France, the Spanish Nation can no longer be considered as the Enemy of Great Britain, but is recognized by his Majesty as a natural Friend and Ally.

"We are commanded to inform you, that Communications have been made to his Majesty from several of the Provinces of Spain, soliciting the Aid of his Majesty. The Answer of his Majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interest of both Nations. And his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish Cause, guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

"In contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving, unimpaired, the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy.—But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead, in their effects and by their example, to the restoration of the Liberties and the Peace of Europe."

After which the Lord Chancellor said:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"By virtue of his Majesty's Commission, we do in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Saturday the 20th day of August next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is prorogued accordingly."

. . . . . .

Wednesday, July 20, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace from Windsor, and at two o'clock held a private Levee, which was attended by a Deputation from the Corporation of the City of London, to present the following loyal Address, which had been unanimously voted at a Court of Common Council holden at Guildhall, July 16, on the present promising state of the Patriots in Spain.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty;

the humble, dutiful, and loyal Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled:——Most Gracious Sovereign, We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, with hearts full of dutiful affection to your royal person, and inseparably attached to the honour and prosperity of your government, humbly desire to approach your throne, and represent to your Majesty the sentiments of a free and faithful people.—While we contemplate with horror and indignation the atrocious perfidy and wanton violence employed by the Ruler of France to reduce under his yoke the Spanish monarchy and the Spanish people, we cannot refrain from expressing our joy and exultation at the pure and animating spirit of patriotism displayed by that high-minded and gallant nation, in defence of their dearest right and privileges. They have appealed to the generous feelings of your Majesty for protection and support, and they have not appealed in vain.—You, Sire, have felt as the sovereign of a free people, who, by extending his powerful aid to a nation struggling for liberty and independence, holds forth to the world a happy and practical illustration of the blessings which his own subjects enjoy.—The solemn declaration by which your Majesty has been pleased to recognise the Spanish nation, as a natural friend and ally against the common enemy of all established governments—the frank, disinterested, and inspiriting pledge which you have given, that you have no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy—the wisdom, liberality, and promptitude of the measures consequently adopted by your Majesty's government—have excited in our breasts the most lively and grateful sensations—We have to intreat your Majesty's acceptance of our most cordial thanks for the noble and liberal system of policy by which your councils have been, and continue to be, actuated towards Spain; and we beg leave to assure you, that in contributing to the success of your royal interposition in a cause at once so great and glorious, and so peculiarly congenial to the spirit and feelings of your people, no exertion shall be withheld, no sacrifice shall be spared, on our part, to prevent twelve millions of fellow-freemen from being accursed with the most galling and profligate despotism recorded in the history of the world.—In the measures which your Majesty may think proper to adopt for accomplishing this great end, you may, Sire, rely with the firmest confidence on the affectionate, zealous, and enthusiastic support of your loyal citizens of London.—We feel ourselves identified with the Patriots of Spain; we sympathise in all their wants; we participate in all their wishes; and we humbly beg leave to express our fervent hope, that the glorious struggle in which the Spanish nation is engaged, aided by the energies, resources, and magnanimity of the British Empire, may succeed, not only in asserting the independence of the Spanish monarchy, but in ultimately effecting, under the protection of Divine Providence, the emancipation of Europe, and re-establishment of the blessings of peace.—Signed by order of the Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE.

His Majesty received the Deputation very graciously, and Lord Hawkesbury then read the following appropriate reply:—"I thank you for your very loyal and dutiful Address. I accept with pleasure your congratulations on the prospect opened to the world by the brave and loyal exertions of the Spanish nation against the tyranny and usurpation of France, and on the re-establishment of peace between Great-Britain and Spain.—In aiding the efforts of the Spanish nation, I have been actuated by no other motive than that of affording the most effectual and disinterested assistance to a people struggling for the maintenance of their ancient government and national independance.—I have no doubt I shall continue to receive from you, and from all classes of my people, the same zealous and affectionate support, which I have experienced on so many, and on such important occasions."

. . . . . .

In the course of the debate which concluded in the adoption of the foregoing address, allusion was made to "other measures "*also*, which ought to be patronized by the "City of London."

We readily insert the particulars of the proposals alluded to, especially as the PANORAMA has been honoured with a confidence from the quarter in which they originated, and from others, connected with the struggle of Spain for freedom, which demand its frank and grateful acknowledgements. On the part of Col. Greville, it was a natural effort that induced him to promote the advantages of our patriotic brethren in arms, as that gentleman, not only speaks the Spanish language perfectly, but knows the country well, and has received from the inhabitants, civilities for which he is now returning services. He proposed a public meeting at the Argyle Rooms.

Whether if a situation more central and therefore more convenient to the inhabitants of this immense metropolis, or a public room at which admittance might have been obtained by payment, had been chosen for the purpose, a fuller attendance might not have been secured, we do not decide. The meeting was not numerous, but extremely respectable; Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Jolliffe were present. Col. Greville has since address-

ed a letter to the public, from which the following is an extract.

"I had, and I have still, the satisfaction to think that some of the most enlightened minds which this country can boast," did applaud and do still applaud the efforts made to obtain a General Meeting at the Argyle Rooms; they were too much occupied in considering the glorious results which would spring from the free, unequivocal sentiments, in support of liberty, declared from the mouths of millions of Britons, to be checked in their zeal by the paltry and puerile objection, that the same walls which were to witness a generous spirit of indignation against tyranny, and a liberal sympathy with freedom, had occasionally echoed the cheering sounds of gaiety and social amusement. They felt that the connection between the refinements and the duties of life is not so loose as some may imagine; it was *the Measure*—not *the Place* where that measure was to be taken into consideration—which alone struck them as material or important."

The intended address, with the resolutions prepared for being submitted to the opinion of the meeting, will speak for themselves, we doubt not, in the judgment of our readers.

Intended Address.

When times are tranquil, public opinion is best expressed by quiescence; but, when events involving the welfare and existence of millions of the human race are passing before our eyes with the rapidity of the whirlwind; when we behold a system of perfidy and violence overwhelming kingdom after kingdom, and assuming the right to tyrannize over every nation, till freedom and independence be banished from the globe;—when human nature, no longer able to endure the outrages practised on it, rises indignant against the authors of those outrages; then is a proper time for such as justly appreciate liberty to express their opinions openly, and to avow in distinct and manly terms, their sympathy with those who struggle to maintain the independence of their country.

The voice of the public is the dread of tyrants: accustomed to the fulsome strains in which flattery affects to announce feelings that were never felt, and to display sentiments, purporting an intention to honour, though, in reality, vehicles of sarcasm, the voice of truth never reaches their ears. Intoxicated by success, the Tyrant of the Continent, delighted as he is known to be with the addresses of adulation, has been deaf to the cries of humanity. But, at length, in spite of all his endeavours to stifle the expression of public opinion, a Great Nation has dared to speak out, and bids defiance to him and his minions. The name of Buonaparté no longer awes into silence men determined to be free,—it excites execration, but not terror; it is detested, as it deserves to be, but not dreaded; for who but slaves would dread it?

The geographical situation of SPAIN, at the Southern extremity of Europe, did not allow it to support the Continent in repelling the attacks under which that has suffered; the political connexions of its Court paralyzed the wishes of its People, and rendered them subservient to interests not their own. This was endured for a time;—but, at length, the SPANISH NATION beheld the fetters forged to enslave it, held up by its oppressors with an air of triumphant ridicule, in open view of SPAIN itself and of the world;—their clank resounded over mountains, vallies and plains,—every SPANISH heart shuddered—every Noble felt his dignity degraded to the dust, every Merchant saw his property confiscated by an alien upstart, and every Husbandman beheld his patrimony reduced to a desert, his habitation to a prison! All private considerations disappeared before the means of National Deliverance, and the good of the country superseded every concern of personal advantage.

Is it possible that BRITONS should discover Violence resisted—and, as we trust, successfully resisted—Craft and Perfidy disappointed of their Prey—the schemes of unprincipled Ambition overthrown, and their authors punished by failure and contempt—is it possible we should discern the omens of deliverance from a yoke so galling to EUROPE and so disgraceful to the World, by means of our brethren in arms, without feeling that ardent sympathy which BRITONS ever have felt for the struggling sons of freedom? Can we witness without participating, that impulse which animates human nature itself, and rouzes every passion of the soul? Are we frozen, when a cause so honourable should inflame us, when zeal so noble should transport us?—No!—BRITONS HAVE MADE AND WILL MAKE THIS CAUSE THEIR OWN.—However policy may have restrained our Ministers from soliciting a Pledge from Parliament by a Declaration or Vote of either House, nothing forbids Individuals from manifesting Sentiments, which they know to be unanimous throughout their Nation. A few plain sentences, "warm from the heart and faithful to its fires," may invalidate the efforts of GALLIC ingenuity, however intent on concealing Falsehood under the semblance of Truth, and of misleading the public mind by modes of expression equally repugnant to usage and perspicuity.

As BRITONS we raise OUR voice, in hopes it may reach the ears of the Tyrant, and add to his multiplied mortifications; He knows, and we know too, that every execration which marks his measures, while it augments his embarrassments, cheers the Patriots who avow themselves his foes.—He knows, and we know, that what he dreads even to an-

gnish, and what he has taken every precaution to prevent, has, at length, befallen him; his Character is beheld in its true light—is beheld with abhorrence!—while the curses of the World, no longer smothered in privacy, are incessant, vehement, and universal.

Resolutions intended to have been proposed.

That the resistance made by the Spanish Nation to the fraud, injustice, and oppression of the Tyrant of the Continent, is a duty which that nation owed to itself, and to the World at large.

That the British Nation beholds with exalted satisfaction the formidable resistance now making by the Spanish Nation, to avert the imposition of an upstart sovereign, foreign to its natural, lawful, and established government, alien to its manners, and unacquainted with its interests.

That, apart from that assistance which the British Government has thought proper to afford to the loyal and patriotic Inhabitants of Spain, now acting in defence of their country, it is expedient to express the honourable sense entertained by the British Nation at large, of the spirit, courage, and patriotism which have animated that people in their present opposition to the dictates of unprincipled and despotic ambition.

That this Meeting, and every individual present, will heartily promote, by every means and on all occasions, the success, prosperity, and honour of the noble Spaniards engaged in this laudable enterprise on the behalf of their country; whose conduct we consider as highly exemplary to other Nations, and as well deserving the support and encouragement of every friend to national freedom and independence, to the general liberty and welfare of the human race.

That, as the applause and encouragement of fellow-combatants has a powerful influence in cheering and animating the brave, in the hour of conflict, it would be, in the opinion of this meeting, extremely grateful to the population of Spain now in arms, to receive some token of that unanimity which pervades all ranks of people and every part of the United Kingdom in their behalf on this interesting occasion:—that the presence of the Spanish Deputies at this time in England is highly favourable to such a Communication, and—that a spontaneous and unequivocal testimony of the sentiments of the British Nation, derived from meetings like the present, in its various Counties, would be an effectual mean of invigorating the efforts making by Spanish heroism, and of rendering an essential service to the common cause of mankind, in opposition to insatiable usurpation and tyranny.

And, whereas it is to be expected from the Fortune of War, and the known merciless character of the enemy; that wherever his power extends the Spanish inhabitants will be ruined in their properties by the devastations of fire and sword,*—it is therefore

* This inference is more than supported by facts that have already occurred. After the massacre at Madrid upwards of *five hundred* innocent spectators and country people who brought their articles to the markets, on the next day, were deliberately and in cold blood seized, bayonetted, and shot: by the orders of MURAT. It was sufficient, that a penknife or even a bodkin was found upon them, to pronounce their doom. In Portugal, the soldiers and the conscripts were manacled, and screwed together by their thumbs, and marched to the French armies: many, with their hands dreadfully lacerated, found means of escaping, and are now with the patriots in arms. In Italy, such is the tyranny exercised, that no person can wear a pair of buckles, or a ring, or a watch, that has not the stamp of *manufacture de Paris* on it. I do not advance these facts lightly: I vouch for their authenticity.—*H. F. G.*

We venture to add, that these facts are stated greatly below the truth. It has reached us, that the number of people massacred at Madrid, the day after the commotion, and notwithstanding Murat's proclamation assuring the establishment of peace, and the oblivion of *crimes*, was nearer to a *thousand* than to *five hundred*. They were tr panned too, to their fate, in the most cowardly manner imaginable; being led away, singly, as if dismissed for good, through a narrow passage; in a suitable part of which, was stationed an executioner, who with a sharp weapon struck the Spaniard on the back of his neck, and at the same instant, a soldier who followed behind as a guard, levelled his piece, and shot the unexpecting sufferer *through his back!!*—Those who have been acquainted with the massacres at Paris in the bloodiest periods of the revolution, will perceive that the practices of French fraternity are no more abolished than the principles.

On the march of the French army into Portugal the peasants whose cottages adjoined the line of march, quitted them, and fled: *every cottage therefore was burnt.*

In compliance with the proclamations of Buonaparté, and his commanders, which ordered the destruction and burning of any village in which a single French soldier had been killed, several villages in Arragon had been destroyed, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, without exception had been murdered; and fire completed the horrid "military execution."!!——

In vengeance for such atrocities, the Spaniards after the battle near Saragossa, with their long knives and cutlasses, we are given to understand, *destroyed the whole French army.*

expedient, that a Subscription be immediately entered into for the purpose of relieving such Sufferers, so far as may be possible; and of providing for the wives and children of those Spaniards, who may be disabled or killed in fighting for the salvation of their country—and, in order that all ranks and conditions among us may have an opportunity of contributing to this glorious cause, the lowest sum will be accepted.

That the foregoing Address and Resolutions be translated into the Spanish Language, and presented to the Spanish Deputies, requesting they will insert them in all the Spanish Newspapers, and direct that they be printed and distributed generally in the form of handbills, placards, &c. in all the Provinces, and in every City, Town, and Village in their Kingdom, that the most obscure inhabitant may behold a proof of the spontaneous, individual, and unanimous opinion of the People of England.

That a committee be immediately chosen, and that the Address and Resolutions be inserted in th London, Dublin, and Edinburgh Newspapers, and a copy sent to every Mayor and Corporation in the Kingdom, for the furtherance of the views adopted by this meeting.

* * * * *

Public Spirit.—The following resolutions may be adduced as a proof of the ardent spirit with which the people of this country embrace the cause of the Spanish patriots: it reflects honour on our countrymen, and we gladly insert it as a contrast to the *Heroes of the Whip Club.*—The Westbury, Clifton, and Henbury Volunteers, at the parade on Sunday, July 10, unanimously and spontaneously entered into the following resolutions; "Admiring, in common with all our fellow subjects, the heroic conduct of the Patriots of Spain, and the generous efforts which our own government is making in their behalf, we come forward, with alacrity, to offer our best services, as far as they can be made useful in this glorious cause. We therefore agree to hold ourselves in readiness to enter on permanent duty, for any length of time his majesty may think fit,—either in the garrison of Bristol, or in any other part of the kingdom, from which it may be necessary to withdraw any great proportion of the more regular forces. We have observed that the National Guards (or Armed Citizens) of France have been compelled to perform the military service of the interior—and we think it the duty of Britons, at the present moment, to use every exertion in their power, with the view of rendering the military force of this country more disposable."—The North Cork Militia, at parade in Ennis on Saturday, July 16, in the most voluntary and gallant manner, stepped forward and offered to extend their services to any part of Europe where His Majesty may be pleased to command their exertions.—Such is the general ardour of the nation in favour of the gallant Spaniards, that these noble examples will become very popular. Such instances will evince the spirit of the nation most effectually to Spain: let the proud tyrant, "harrowed up in soul" by ten thousand anguishes, contemplate fully the effects from this same spirit, which we know he foresees, ever since he was thwarted at the council table, by being told plainly,—"Britons will not bend to you:—*N'en pensez pas!*"

New Naval Hospital.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a Royal Naval Hospital to be erected upon the Denes, Yarmouth, capable of containing 300 patients; from plans by Edw. Holl, architect, under the Inspector General of his Majesty's naval works.

Profitable Enclosure.—The enclosure of Wildmore Fen, below Boston, will bring into immediate cultivation 40,000 acres of inundated, and consequently, of hitherto unprofitable land. It is so rich, that considerable part of it is now selling at £50 per acre, and the rest is of equal value. The aggregate amount thereof, is £2,000,000. The expenditure of inclosing, draining, &c. has cost £400,000; so that the net profit to the owners of this great work will be £1,600,000 sterling.

State of Lawyers, as a Profession.—The number of lawyers now candidates for business exceeds six hundred—a number sufficient to transact the forensic concerns of all Europe! Of this number one in ten, that is to say, about sixty, pay their expences; and of these happy few about thirty gain from five to twelve hundred pounds; about twenty, from twelve to five and twenty hundred; and the remaining ten from three to ten thousand per annum! Thus, upwards of five hundred, it appears, gain nothing whatever; or getting something, do not pay their expences: of this class there may be also about sixty; therefore, about four hundred and eighty are actually without any employment at all. The general expences of every man who enters into competition for business at the bar, upon the cheapest circuits, are not under five hundred pounds a year; and on the Northern, Western, and Oxford circuits, considerably more.

Eagles.—Lately at Moorside Parks, in the parish of Aricedon (about five miles from Whitehaven), ten lambs belonging to Mr. Dickenson, of that place, were killed by two eagles, and some others desperately wounded. This rare species of warfare against so valuable an animal, ought to induce proprietors of sheep to be particularly watchful for the present, as these rapacious birds are supposed to have taken up their residence in the neighbouring mountains.

Forgeries.—A new system has been lately practised, the authors of which have been successful in acquiring considerable booty, and lucky enough hitherto to escape detection. The instruments forged have been cheques of merchants and other respectable persons, who keep cash with several bankers in the city, many of whom have paid sums, to a considerable amount, on these false orders, in which the hand writings of the pretended principals have been so accurately counterfeited, as to elude the scrutiny of the bankers. Among the banking-houses who have suffered by these frauds, are those of Prescott and Co. to the amount of £650; Smith, Payne, and Co. £600; Masterman and Co. £250; Boldero and Co. £200; Sykes and Co. £400; all of which sums were paid in single cheques purporting to be from persons who kept cash at their houses, and all within ten days.

Honourable Exertion.—Among the young officers who lately assembled at the Navy Office, to pass their examination for lieutenants, Mr. William Pearse presented himself for that purpose. His certificates from his late commanding officers attracted every one's attention—as it appeared by them that he had more than twenty times risked his life to save that of a fellow creature, by leaping overboard, after those who had fallen into the sea in gales of wind, and when the ship was going at a great rate; and that he had the singular good fortune by these means, of saving the lives of a dozen seamen. The crew of his majesty's ship Foudroyant had honourably presented him with a handsome sword, on which his fortunate exertions in preserving the lives of three of their shipmates are expressively engraven. This gentleman's promotion was not only ensured, but distinguished.

Monument to the Memory of Mr. Fox.—In the grounds of Raywell, Yorkshire, near the seat of D. Sykes, Esq. an elegant tribute to the memory of Mr. Fox has lately been erected. It consists of a beautifully proportioned funereal urn, made of Lythopyra, after a model of one found in Herculaneum. The urn, on which are inscribed the words, *Oss. Venerand. Caroli Jacobi Fox*, is 2 feet high, and is placed on a pedestal 4½ feet high, on which is inscribed:

Hunc tu, Dea, tempore in omni
Omnibus ornatum voluisti excellere rebus.

Extraordinary Eels.—A conger eel was lately taken in the Wash at Yarmouth, by a fisherman, which measured six feet in length, and twenty-two inches in girth, and weighed three stone seven pounds. This eel, on finding no way to escape, rose erect, and actually knocked the fisherman down before he could take it. Another fisherman caught an eel about a mile below the bridge at Yarmouth, six feet one inch long, twenty one inches in girth, and weighing forty-two pounds!—It was exhibited in Norwich; and, incredible as it may appear, was a silver, not a conger eel.

Ancient Yew Tree.—Perhaps there is one of the greatest curiosities in a yew-tree, at Grasford, in North Wales, eight miles from the city of West Chester, that ever was recorded in the annals of history.—In this churchyard there are growing near 19 yew trees; one of which has been an evergreen in that sacred ground upwards of 400 years, as handed down by tradition from father to son; the circumference of which has been taken by a traveller curious in native antiquity, on Wednesday, May 11, 1808, and is of the following dimensions:—one foot from the ground, its circumference is seven yards eighteen inches; and five feet from the ground, it is the enormous size of nine yards nine inches. Two of its great arms are gone dead, and two more are following very rapidly; yet there still remain a sound body and seven great arms, that it is supposed will pilot its old age through another long century, before it pays its debt to nature, and drops among the ancient dead it has so long shaded.—It has stood in 17 kings' and 3 queens' reigns, and also Cromwell's commonwealth.

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The Weather.—Manor-house, Hayes, Middlesex, Wednesday, 12th July, 1808.—Sir, the extraordinary heat of yesterday and to-day, (which exceeds any ever previously experienced in England) induces me to send a correct account of it, as observed in a north open aspect at this house, by two thermometers, by Ramsden and Cary, quite detached.

On Tuesday the 12th inst. at two p. m. both stood at ..... 87°
At midnight ..... 69°
At half past eleven this morning .. 90°
And at this instant (one o'clock) have fallen to ..... 88°

The hot Sunday and Tuesday, in the year 1790, only amounted to 83°, in open shaded situations. The average heat of the West-Indies is about 82°.—— I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. WALKER.

The following is an exact statement of the extraordinary height of the thermometer from July 11 to 19, inclusive, exposed to the open air in a northern aspect, in James-street, Buckingham gate:—

Monday, July	11	80	degrees
Tuesday, —	12	88½	—
Wednesday, —	13	94	—
Thursday, —	14	91	—
Friday, —	15	77	—
Saturday, —	16	86	—
Sunday, —	17	83	—
Monday, —	18	84	—
Tuesday, —	19	92	—

Compare Panorama, p. 964.

On Wednesday, July 13, the thermometer, at Hayes, Middlesex, was 92½
in Kent, at 98
in various parts of London, near .. 100
and exposed to the Sun at its greatest heat, ... 147

July 16th, 1808.—There was a Tornado, at an early hour on Thursday morning at Enfield, which did considerable damage in the neighbourhood.—About three o'clock, a whirlwind seized two trees in St. James's Park, nearly opposite the palace, stripped them completely of their branches, and left them like flag-staves. It was singular, that, at the same moment there was hardly a breath of air to be felt out of its range. A person who was on the spot, compared it, as to size and velocity, to a water-spout. It made a noise like the crash of a falling house, and raised a cloud of dust so dense, as to obstruct all vision.—A like influence was felt in the Strand, near Temple-bar.—Whirlwinds, though of less force, took place, in the course of the day, in various parts of the town; and again about six o'clock yesterday morning, which subsided in a refreshing breeze of several hours continuance.

On Friday, July 15, (St. Swithin) about nine in the evening, there was a storm, near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, in its appearance and consequences exceeding any thing that has for a long series of years been known in this country. The thunder and lightning were tremendous; and the shower of hail which formed a part of this tempestuous phenomenon, was of a nature which would scarcely justify belief, if we had not a perfect confidence in the gentleman who communicated the account. The storm appeared to have spent its chief fury between Piper's-inn, on the road from Wells to Bridgwater, and the village of Ashgate. Here the corn was laid flat; the roads were inundated; the apple trees which abound in that country, were stripped not only of their fruit, but of their very leaves, and almost every pane of glass in the latter village was broken. The large hail stones, which were of an irregular form, measured six inches in circumference; and the lesser ones, or rather balls of ice, were half that size. The inhabitants were so much alarmed at this extraordinary visitation, that they trembled for their lives; and few of them, to use their own expression, expected to behold the return of day.—Therm. at 77—80.

Belmont, near Monmouth, Wales, July 21, 1808.—We have had very fine hot weather till Friday last, when one of the longest and most tremendous thunder storms ever known came on, and has, apparently put an end to the fine weather. The storm began at a distance from hence, about noon on Friday, and lasted till next day. The night was almost as light as the day, by the constant flashing of the lightning, I believe there was not *one* moment's intermission till about three or four in the morning. The hail and pieces of ice that fell were in many places of the weight of 7 ounces; the damage is very extensive.

Brockhurst, near Coventry, 20th July, 1808.—With respect to weather, nothing ever equalled the heat we experienced last week; *one* man in my parish was brought home dead from the hay-field on Wednesday;—*three* at Lutterworth—*nine* at Market Harborough were taken home in the same state. An observation not unworthy of record is that the whole of them had been excessively hard drinkers of spirits.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Central District.—The crops of hay and artificial grasses, (clover, &c.) have turned out very abundant, and are nearly all well gotten up. The grain in general looks well and bids fair for an early and abundant harvest. Turnip fallows have in general been sown, and where clean, the plants look vigourous and healthy. The fly has done little mischief at present;—the pastures, in general, could dispense with rain, but where they were permitted to gain a head before stocking there is no want of grass, which is kind and of good quality, abounding in the honey-suckle clover. Wool, from 21s. to 24s. per tod of 28lb. Stock on the advance. We have had no natural drought from the hot weather, the ground being saturated with wet prior to its setting in: Warwick has no waste land in it except Sutton Coldfield. I should imagine one-seventh of the county of Stafford is waste.

Suffolk.—Hay and clover making nearly over; well got in, the crop lighter than was at first expected; no prospect of any second crop, as the late weather has positively parched up the grass and clover.—Wheats are likely to be three parts of a crop; the late weather has dried them before they got to a full kernel.—Barleys are gone off much; particularly on light lands, for the want of rain.—Turnips have been taken off by the Fly, in various parts, and in many places.—No sowing till there comes rain; for want of which peas and beans have been greatly injured; and will not be half a crop.—Cole seed is a middling crop; Oats are a light crop, owing to the dryness of the season; Potatoes are moderate, if rain does not fall soon, they must be a short crop.

County of Essex.—The wheats promise extremely well; barley and oats upon the whole are pretty good; beans and peas have suffered from the dry weather. At present can say but little about turnips, many not yet sown for want of rain. The grass and clover hay stacked in good order, this year; the most abundant ever known.

SCOTLAND.

Highland Society of Scotland.—A general meeting of this society, in terms of its charter, was held in their hall, in Edinburgh, on Monday June 27th, at which there was a respectable attendance of the noblemen and gentlemen of the society, to the number of seventy; lord Cathcart in the chair. After a ballot, as required by the rules of the society, by which many new members were admitted, the society took under consideration the proceedings of their directors since the general meeting in January last; approved of their continued attention to the objects of the institution, of their premiums for the current year, for essays on different useful subjects, for practical improvements in agriculture, &c.

After hearing the report of a committee, of which Mr. Forbes, advocate, is convener, and the minutes of the directors thereupon, respecting applications made to them by Dugald Kennedy, smith, and Robert Mackay, machine-maker in Glasgow, stating that they had some time ago constructed, and introduced into the district of Kintyre, Argyllshire, a proper machine for carding wool; and a similar application from Mr. Daniel Clark, of Campbeltown, who was an original partner with them in that concern; and, besides having been aiding in the introduction of this manufactory, now carries it on for his own behoof, and has extended it to spinning the wool, and manufacturing it into cloth, of which specimens were laid before the meeting; the society, as an encouragement to the introduction of such manufactories into the Highlands, voted a premium of twenty guineas to the said Dugald Kennedy and Robert Mackay, and to Mr. Daniel Clark, a premium of 6d. per yard on the first 2000 yards of cloth manufactured by him during the current year, 1808.

The attention of the meeting was next called to the steps taken by this society respecting the fisheries, particularly the white herring fishery.—It appeared from the proceedings, that in 1804, the adventurers in this trade had requested the interference of the society, when a special committee had been named for the purpose of acquiring the most accurate information upon this important subject; and in consequence of an extensive correspondence it had obtained a great body of information respecting the herring fishery, which had been, from time to time, communicated by the society to such members of his Majesty's government, as, from situation, were led to pay attention to the object, and particularly to the right hon. George Rose, who had finally drawn up, and brought forward in parliament, a bill "for the farther encouragement and better regulation of the white herring fishery." It appeared from a copy of the bill upon the table, since passed into a law, that commissioners are to be appointed specially for the white herring fishery. A tonnage bounty is to be given for a deep sea fishery, similar to that carried on by the Dutch. Premiums are to be given for introducing a system of fishery, in regard to which the society have been particularly solicitous, viz. by encouraging the adventurers to get boats of a sufficient size to leave the lochs and bays, where the arrival of the herrings is uncertain and precarious, and to fish in the open ocean, where there is reason to believe fish will be found in abundance during the whole herring season.—Barrel bounties are also to be given. Very strict regulations are to be laid down as to proper curing, but at the same time inspecting officers are to be appointed at the different fishing stations, by which the adventurers will be freed from many hardships of which they formerly complained. The act, as to the fishing, is not to commence till 1st of June, 1809, but the board will no doubt be formed before that time, so that the necessary arrangements may be made, and publicity given to the provisions of the act.

The meeting was much gratified to find, that an object of such importance to the wealth and prosperity, as well as to the naval strength of the kingdom, as the British fisheries, was to be properly encouraged and regulated; and unanimously voted thanks to the right hon. George Rose, for the uncommon trouble he had taken in collecting and arranging information, and bringing forward this measure, also to the committee of the society on the fisheries, for their great attention, zeal, and perseverance, in promoting this object.

The model of a thrashing machine, upon a simple and cheap construction, having been laid before the directors last winter by major Mayne, from one constructed by Mr. Monteath at Harperstone, and a thrashing mill, on a similar plan, erected by Mr. Rob, on his farm of Duthieston, near Dunblane, having been, at the request of the society, inspected by Mr. Stirling, of Keir, general Graham Stirling, and Mr. William Campbell, members of the society, connected with that district, assisted by a professional mill-right, Mr. Campbell, as convener, gave in their report to the society, whereby it appeared that the machinery of this mill is by far the simplest of any which had hitherto been in the view of the society, but that it will always answer in a situation where there is a water-fall, in which case the expence of an outer wheel, with its horizontal shaft, and of the pit wheel attached thereto, are entirely saved. This machine appears to be of considerable power, thrashes very clean, and is particularly adapted to farms of moderate extent in highland situations, where water-falls are frequent.

The model of an instrument for expeditiously ascertaining the relative level of adjoining surfaces, invented by Mr. Graham Dalziel, advocate, was laid before the meeting. It, with several other matters, was referred to the directors.—The thanks of the society to lord Viscount Cathcart closed the meeting.

Remarkable Oak.—There was lately found in the moss of Resteneth, near Forfar, an oak tree of a great size, with numerous large branches. It is probably among the largest of the kind in Scotland. The bole may be about 14 or 15 feet long, and full three feet diameter. How long it has been there cannot be ascertained, but such is the preservative power of the moss, that the wood appears to be as fresh as the first day it was deposited in it. The marks of the axes with which it had been cut, near the root, are quite visible and distinct. It is said to contain between 50 and 60 cubic feet of wood.

IRELAND.

Bonaparte and the Irish Catholics—Documents read by General Matthew in the House of Commons, on the grant to the Maynooth College. —*Memorandum.*—In the latter end of autumn, 1806, some printed copies of an *arrêt* or decree, signed *Napoleon, Hugh B. Maret, Champagny*, and *Walsh, Administrateur General*, dated Milan, 28th Floréal, An. xiii. uniting the English, Irish, and Scotch ecclesiastical establishment in the French dominions, under the general administration of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, late superior of the Irish College at Paris, were sent from thence, *via Hamburgh*, to England and Ireland. —At the same time Dr. Walsh invited the students of St. Patrick's Irish College at Lisbon, to repair to Paris, to prosecute their studies, and encouraged them to undertake the journey, by promising that the expenses of it would be defrayed.—[Comp. Panorama, Vol. III. p. 840.]— The Roman Catholic Archbishops and other prelates, trustees of Maynooth College, having met in Dublin on business concerning it in January, 1807, availed themselves of the occasion, to express their unqualified disapprobation of the invitation from Paris, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Crotty, rector of the Irish Col., at Lisbon, a copy of which was sent to Mr. secretary Elliot, and alluded to by Earl Grey, then Lord Howick, in the last parliament.—The Catholic prelates of Ireland, either collectively or individually, never received any document or paper whatsoever signed by Bonaparte and Talleyrand, or either of them, except as above.

J. T. T.

Dublin, 3d January, 1808.

Dublin, 24th January, 1808.—Rev. Dr.— Sir, We the undersigned archbishops, and bishops, have been lately made acquainted with an extraordinary proposal of the Rev. Dr. Walsh, of Paris, to the young men, at present under your care and guidance, in Lisbon, inviting them to abandon that establishment, and repair to the seminary established by the head of the French nation, under his direction, in that city. You may easily conceive the degree of indignation we felt at such a proposal, nor can we believe that it proceeded from any but very sinister motives. We shall refrain on the present occasion, to make those comments which occur to us on the general conduct of Mr. Walsh, since the period of the French revolution, but we cannot avoid remarking, that the great inducements held out to the young men of your house seem calculated to inspire them with veneration for, and attachment to, the present French government; while at the same time, he seems actuated by a desire to alienate them from that allegiance which they owe to the government of their own country. It is needless to remind you, Sir, that one of the principal duties of a clergyman is to inculcate subordination to the laws, and allegiance to the established authorities under which he lives. We consequently submit to your consideration, whether an education received under a hostile power, can possibly tend to enforce those maxims. We have not the most distant idea of attaching blame to you, Sir; but we are extremely anxious that you should be thoroughly acquainted with our sentiments on a matter of such serious moment. Bound as we are by every tie of gratitude to the present government, for its very liberal support of an ecclesiastical establishment at Maynooth, and which, under the auspices of the present administration, we hope will very shortly be considerably enlarged, we not only feel it our duty to declare, in the most unequivocal terms, our reprobation of such attempts to seduce the youth of your house; but are determined to use the authority vested in us, in order to prevent even the possibility of excuse on the part of any of our students who might attempt to accept of that insidious offer. We therefore desire you will convene all those who are under your care, and make known to them that we never will give any ecclesiastical faculty in our dioceses, to those individuals who should accept of the offer; and that we authorise you to declare to all those in holy orders, that by an acceptance of a similar offer, they will incur a suspension, *ipso facto*; at the same time, however, that we pronounce this sentence, we do confide, that their own sense of duty is sufficient to prevent the necessity of it; and we do hope, that they will not suffer their principles of allegiance to their lawful sovereign to be biassed by the intriguing disposition of those persons, who are the instruments of his avowed enemies, in disseminating discord and discontent.——Signed by the archbishops and bishops, Richard O'Reilly, Thomas Bray, J. C. Troy, Edward Dillon, Francis Moylan, John Cruise, D. Dalany, P. S. Plunket.——

To the Rev. Dr. Crotty, Rector of the Irish College at Lisbon.

* * * * * *

Reversions.—The following is an account laid before the house of Commons, of all offices granted in reversion in Ireland—specifying the nature of the office, and the period for which the office was granted:—Comptroller of the port of Cork, in reversion to Harcourt Lees and John Lees, Esqrs. for lives, on the death or surrender, &c. of Sir John Lees, Bart.—Register of deeds, conveyances, wills, &c. to John Wolfe; Esq. during good behaviour, on the death of the right hon. George Ogle.—Searcher of the port of Wexford to Townsend Lees and Thomas Orde Lees, Esqrs. for lives, on the death of Sir John Lees, Bart.— Clerk of the Pells to Henry Lord Viscount Boyle for life, on the death of Charles Earl of Liverpool.—Chief remembrancer of the court of exchequer to Richard Wellesley, Esq. for life, on the death of the Marquis Wellesley.—Craner and wharfinger of the port of Dublin, to lord Geo. Seymour Conway, during the lives of lord Geo. Seymour Conway and Geo. Hamilton Seymour Conway, on the death of lord Henry Seymour Conway.—Second remembrancer of the court of exchequer, to Hugh Stewart and Mirvyn Stewart, sons of Sir John Stewart, Bart. for lives, per patent, 26th March, 1803, on the death of Richard earl of Donoughmore.—Clerk of the common pleas in the court of exchequer, to Philip earl of Hardwicke, during the lives of lord Viscount Royston and Charles James Yorke, sons of the earl of Hardwicke, on the death of the earl of Buckinghamshire.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA, NORTH.

Reduction of American National Debt.—Washington, 2d May. Mr. A. Gallatkin has laid before Congress the state of the public debt during the last 6 years.

		Dollars.	Cents.
Jan.	1801	81,996,268	49
	1802	78,750,609	83
	1803	74,728,023	98
	1804	85,349,744	35
	1805	80,530,159	78
	1806	74,539,058	73
	1807	67,727,756	76

The sum paid off during the above period amounts in total to 29,268,511 dol. 73 c. which reduces the debt to 52,727,756 dol. 76 c. to which is to be added for the purchase of Louisiana 15,000,000 dol. By this statement, it appears, that in the course of the last 6 years, exclusive of what was paid for the purchase of Louisiana, the public debt has been reduced 14,268,000 dol. 73 c.

Methodists.—Baltimore, June 7, 1808. The general conference of the methodist church met in this city on the 6th inst. present 198 members. After transacting a variety of business, they elected a bishop to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late pious and much respected Mr. Whatcoat, and yesterday morning Mr. M'Kentree was ordained, in the presence of one of the largest congregations that ever was collected in this city. The meeting-house in Light Street was filled nearly two hours previous to the hour of meeting, and as large a number returned home, not being able to enter, as those who were collected. Last year the methodist society, consisted of 144,590 members. The returns of this year are 121,687 whites, and 30,308 coloured, making a total of 151,995 members, and the increase during that period 7405 members. The number of itinerant ministers in the methodist connection, at present, amounts to 542, all actively engaged in disseminating the knowledge of the gospel truth.

Protestant Episcopal Church.—The general convention of this church is also now assembled in Baltimore, and, it is probable, that between these two bodies, nearly 200 ministers of the gospel are at present engaged in devising the best means, according to their own views, to diffuse throughout the United States that saving information which is the most powerful stimulus to the performance of all that is excellent, and which alone can render men truly virtuous and estimable.

AMERICA, SOUTH.

Rapid Fatality of the Yellow Fever.

Porto Bello.—In 1802, the French ships, the Tourville and Zélé, the corvette Utile, and schooner Adelaide, were sent on an expedition from St. Domingo to Porto-Cavello [*i. e.* Bello]. They arrived July 5. As soon as their crews touched the shore they were attacked with the disorder of the country, and *in the space of twenty-four hours, there died of officers and seamen, one hundred and sixty-one persons.* That is, from the Tourville, one hundred and six; the *Zélé*, thirty-three; the corvette Utile, ten; and from the schooner Adelaide, twelve. A longer stay exposing these vessels to the certain loss of the rest of their men, they were ordered away without having accomplished the object of their mission. It was observed, that the Zélé, whose captain was more difficult in permitting his crew to visit the city, preserved herself many days from the contagion, and did not begin to be infected till after her communication with the shore was established. It ought not, however, to be concealed, that the opportunities for intemperance afforded by the town have a great share in the malignity with which it is reproached.

Malignity of Lake Maracaibo.—So excessive is the insalubrity of that part of the lake of Maracaibo, into which the river Chama disembogues, that it is, in fact, *impossible to pass two hours on this spot without leaving it in a fever*, which most frequently assumes a character of malignity that inevitably conducts to the grave.

Specific against Retention of Urine, and Extraordinary Fish in the Oronoko.—A fish, called by the Spaniards the *Curbinata*, the largest of which does not weigh more than two pounds, abounds in the Oronoko, and is of an excellent flavour. But it is less appreciated for its nutritive virtue, than for two stones lodged in the head, in the place the brain ought to occupy. They each have the shape of an almond without the shell, and the brilliant colour of mother of pearl. These stones are bought for their weight in gold, on account of their specific quality against a retention of urine. It is sufficient to take three grains finely powdered in a spoonful of wine or water, to cause an instant discharge of urine: an over dose relaxes the muscles, and occasions an inability of urinary retention.

DENMARK.

Intelligence by a Balloon.—Copenhagen, 18th June. A few days ago, a balloon descended in this island, containing dispatches for his Majesty from the Island of Fanen:—Nevertheless, in case our blockade should become more strict than it is, we might, I think, depend with more safety on the dexterity of our rowers, than on such precarious communication.

FRANCE.

New King of Spain.—Bayonne, 13th June. Joseph Buonaparte left Naples May

23: arrived at Pau on the 7th instant, and proceeded to the castle of Marsac near Bayonne where he put up for the night: he afterwards proceeded to Bayonne, and was nominated King of Spain and the Indies, June 6. by his brother Napoleon.

New Bridges at Avignon, &c.—Avignon, June 11. This city is celebrated for having received within its walls, St. Louis on his return from Africa. On that occasion he passed over the bridge built across the Rhone, which was then just finished, and which was spread with the richest tapestry, the manufacture of Avignon, much celebrated in those days. This bridge having fallen into total decay, his Majesty has ordered a new bridge to be built across the river, near the principal gate of the city, which will unite the department of *Gard* with that of *Vaucluze*. The bridge which crosses the *Durence*, famous for its structure, as well as its utility, has just been finished. The hospital and church of the invalids, built for the reception of those who are either wounded or worn out in the service, is likewise finished.

Guide through Spain.—History of Spain published at Paris: a Parisian bookseller has announced his having in the press and shortly to be published, a new and important work relative to Spain, by Mr. Alex. de la Borde, author of that splendid work entitled, Picturesque Travels in Spain; this work is to be intitled, a Descriptive Guide through Spain, containing a statement of the different branches of industry, polity, and government of that kingdom, its natural history, character and morals, of its inhabitants; the state of its arts, sciences and literature, at the different periods of its history, in 5 Vol. 8vo. 500 pages and 32 maps.

Present Number of the Jewish Nation.—Buonaparte has had the following return made to him of the number of the Jews in all the different parts of the habitable globe; viz. in the Turkish Empire, 1,000,000; in Persia, China, India, on the East and West of the Ganges, 300,000; and in the West of Europe, Africa, and America, 1,700,000: making, in the aggregate, a population of *three millions!*

We conceive that this number falls short of the truth, rather than equals it: we have heard at least a million more estimated by persons of information.

Grand Canal.—Versailles, April 4. During fifteen years the grand canal of Versailles has been filled with weeds and mud; and in many places the banks have fallen in. It has lately undergone a thorough repair, and the water has been let in it within these few days.

Death of Wille the Engraver.—Paris April 6. M. Wille, the oldest of our engravers, died the day before yesterday, at the advanced age of 93. He leaves a son, who successfully follows his steps in the same career.

Earthquake.—Strasburg, March 28. Yesterday, at a quarter past five, in the morning, we experienced a violent shock of an earthquake. Almost the whole of the inhabitants started from their beds. Many people affirm that the shock was followed by a subterraneous noise like the report of a cannon.

GERMANY.

Spiritual Jurisdiction.—Constance, 16th May. A proclamation was published by the Vicar General and President of the Spiritual administration, the Baron von Messenburg, uniting the *Stift*, i. e. the district of Constance, with that part of the Bishopric of Strasburg which is situated in the dominions of the grand Duke of Baden.

Canal intended to unite the Maes and Rhine.—Maestricht, June 10. The prefect of the department of the lower Maes, Mr. Roggieo, on the 4th instant, surveyed the works of the new navigable canal, which is intended to supply the grand Northern canal with water at different stations. This canal is intended to form a junction between the Rivers Scheldt and Maes, and to unite the latter with the Rhine. The principal object in this enterprize is, to open a communication between the port of Antwerp and the interior of Germany, more especially for the conveyance of colonial produce, and timber. The latter will then with great facility be transported from the Rhine, for the use of the Dock Yard at Antwerp. Although the utmost advantage resulting from this plan did not strike the former governments of the low countries, yet the partial view which they had of its advantages was sufficient to operate as a stimulus to such an undertaking. The Spaniards undertook a similar plan in 1625; when they commenced their operations by erecting works between the Maes and the Rhine, the remains of some of which are yet to be seen, and are distinguished by the name of *The Canals of Eugenius.*—The grand Northern Canal, from its junction with the Scheldt at Antwerp, to its exit into the Rhine near *Neuse* will measure in length 40 leagues, in the following direction, from Antwerp to Heerenthals, Loemel, Weert and Wenlo. In the vicinity of Wenlo it will intersect the old Eugenian Canal; leaving Guelderland to the North, it will take its direction towards Zuchtlen, Nears, and Neuse, and will ultimately fall into the Rhine at Grimlinghausen. The width of the sluices will be 6 met. and 60 centimet. the width of the canal at bottom will be 13 metres and on the surface 24 met. its depth 2 met. and 60 centimet. the section

between the Maes and the Rhine will be supplied with water by the river Erit, above Neuse. The course of this canal differs widely from that of the Eugenian, but it has been preferred in consequence of its nearer approach to Cologne, and to those towns on the Rhine which enjoy the greater share of commerce. The work commenced about three months ago, under the direction of Mr. Hajeau, Chief Engineer of the Bridges and Highroads, who has been charged with the execution of it. The greatest elevation of the canal between the Scheldt and the Maes is to the North of the commune of Loemel in Campire. The rivulets which empty themselves on this elevated plain being insufficient to supply the point of junction with water, recourse will be had for a supply to a branch cut into the Maes, near the Abbey of Hocht, about half a league from Maestricht; although originally from the Jarr. This small branch will also be made navigable, as it is meant to continue the section from Hocht to Maestricht.

Destruction occasioned by a Storm, &c.—On the 3d of June, a violent storm accompanied by hail, entirely destroyed the country and the neighbourhood of Wormsthal, Ramsthal, and Sultzhal, in a few minutes all the outstanding crops were destroyed, the vineyards torn up by the roots, mills and other buildings inundated, and a great number of cattle perished in the stables, or were carried away by the torrent, which in the valley watered by the Salle, had risen to an enormous height; the beautiful hamlet of Everdorf, with the villages of Gariz, Wasserlosen, and Gressthal, have suffered greatly.

Traffic by the Rhine—Since the last of May several commodities from the Southern departments of France, and other countries in the South of Europe, have arrived on the banks of the Rhine, in order to their being forwarded into the interior of Germany. These commodities consisted among other articles, of Cotton, the produce of South America, coming from Spain; with other productions of the Levant, brought by the way of Marseilles, and other ports in the Mediterranean. These cargoes were consigned to agents at Lyons, Besancon, Mentz, &c. The prohibition by the government, of exporting raw cotton, with the more recent prohibition of exporting Peruvian bark, having put an end to the transit for exportation of those articles immediately from France.

Fortifications destroyed—Hameln (Hanover) March 18. The demolition of the extensive works of this fortresss is carried on with the utmost activity; the number of workmen has been increased to 8000. The miners are exceedingly active in blowing up the forts: we hear daily considerable explosions, which shake the whole town. Fort George is completely destroyed, and the fort N°. 2 will soon offer only a heap of ruins.

State of the Foundlings.—Vienna, March 22. From Jan. to Sept. 1807, were found within the precincts of Vienna, twenty-four new-born children, *murdered*, and seventy more *exposed*. The cause assigned for this, is, the augmentation made in the price of admission to the lying-in hospital, and to the foundling hospital. A report having been made on this subject to the Emperor, the prices have been immediately reduced to their former level; and, at the same time, the regulations by which deluded females were excluded from those asylums have been annulled. Towards the end of the year 1806, there were 1626 children in the foundling hospital; 2628 have been received in the course of 1807, and of these 2447 died within the year.

It is impossible, surely, that the philanthropist can pass over this article without remark;—only *one hundred and sixty-one* children preserved during their first year, out of *two thousand six hundred and twenty-eight* brought into the hospital! On the average, how many out of the same number, survive under the care of their mothers? The course of nature will not be counteracted by the institutions of man: the parent is the only fit and adequate nurse for the offspring.

State of Conversions and Converts.—The Jews of Gallicia who after being converted to Christianity had obtained situations in the public schools, are now gradually withdrawing from them. Under the reign of Joseph II, the new-converts fund, consisting of 150,000 florins, had been united to the poors' fund; it has now been again separated from it. From this fund, pensions of 300 florins are granted to new converts who are in poverty and can prove their good conduct. These new-converts are individuals from other Christian communions, who adopt the tenets of the church of Rome.

Austrian Statistics.—The Emperor has given orders to the board of censure to lay before him without delay all books, pamphlets, and newspapers, both German and foreign, containing articles relating in any manner to the Austrian monarchy. His majesty, like Joseph II, is determined to see these things for himself.

Royal Remains removed.—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Baden has permitted that the remains of the Princes of the house of Hapsbourg which were deposited in the Abbey St. Blaise, should be transported to Vienna. In 1772, the remains of those Princes which were deposited at Basil, and at Koenigsfelden, had been demanded from the Swiss cantons, by the Empress Maria Theresa; and had been conveyed to St. Blaise, where they had remained. The Gu-

zette of the Court of March 24, published the list of these Princes. They are: Anna, first wife of the Emperor Rodolphus; Hartman and Charles her children. Elizabeth wife to the Emperor Albert I, and daughter to Meinhard, Duke of Carinthia and Tyrol; her children, Leopold "the glorious," otherwise "the crown of chivalry;" and Henry the Pacific, with their wives, Catherine of Savoy, and Elizabeth of Birnenbourg. Catherine, daughter to Leopold, and wife to Enguerraud de Courcy. Albert's three daughters, Elizabeth Duchess of Lorraine, Gutha Comtesse of Oettingen, and Agnes Queen of Hungary, who built the monastrey of Konigsfelden, on the spot where her father had been murdered by the Duke John, his nephew; lastly, the Duke Leopold, the brave, killed at the battle of Sempach.

Free Masonry.—Gotha, March 26. Free Masonry is making daily progress in Saxony. Our lodge is magnificent; as is that of Erfurth. Several new ones have been formed and in the number one at Jena. We are told, positively, that a Grand Lodge is to be established at Hesse-Cassel, which is intended to be the center of all the lodges of Westphalia.

Burning Mountain.—Hamburgh, March 28. At last, we have learned the truth as to that burning mountain, near Revel, in Russia, which has so much puzzled our *savans*. It is a hill whose elevation does not exceed one hundred and twenty feet. It is formed of a stratum of fine white grit, of another of slate impregnated with bitumen, and lastly of a stratum of calcareous stones. It is said, that some shepherds having set fire to a parcel of brush-wood, it soon communicated to the bituminous slate; this explains the wonder of the pretended phenomenon.

HOLLAND.

State of the Public Funds.—Utrecht, April 2. In the beginning of last month the Minister of Finances presented to the King (Louis Buonaparte) an account of the receipts and expenditure to Jan. 1, 1807. This account was presented to the Legislative Body, March 29, with the Budget for the year 1808. At the same time, the commissioners delivered a message from the King, from which we have extracted the following passages.

Gentlemen:—We have directed commissioners from our privy council, to submit to you regulations of Finance, for the present year. At the beginning of the present session, we expressed our earnest wishes to see the Finances of this country placed on a solid and lasting basis: but since the 28th of November the face of affairs has not been improved, and we have been under the unavoidable necessity of shutting our ports for the moment. We support courageously the inconveniences attending this measure; which will insure us the return of peace, and those indemnities to which we are so justly entitled, while it will prove, at least, beyond all doubt, the truth of our zeal for the common cause.

We are, therefore, compelled to adjourn till a maritime peace takes place, the adoption of a lasting and solid system of finance. Then, and not till then, we shall be able to balance the expenditure by the receipts. We must content ourselves, for the present, with providing for the expenses of the current year; and with expressing our hopes, that before it closes, the enemy will see the dangers that threaten him, and adopt more calm and pacific ideas.

For the expenses of the year 1807, you had granted 78,140,368 florins 22 st. but, as the revenue was calculated at 55 millions, only, there has been a deficit of 23,140,368 florins 22 st. besides arrears of interest.

To cover that deficit, and those arrears, a loan has been opened, by a law of March 28; and the subscription was completely filled. It was intended to pay 38 millions: and this has been done accordingly: there has been, besides, a saving of 900,000 florins on the expense of negociating, and on interests, by the good management of the director of the loan. This saving has been applied to the sinking fund. This loan has produced but little cash; the greatest part has been applied to discharge arrears; nevertheless, it has afforded a powerful assistance to the treasury, for the payment of the public debt, &c. &c.

After this message, the commissioners presented the budget for 1808, as follows.

Department of Marine, and internal waters..	3,000,000	0	0
Public debt, pensions civil and military ..	42,263,367	0	0
King's household.			
Civil List	1,500,000	0	0
Privy purse, messengers	196,000	0	0
Privy council, secretaries	310,366	0	0
Foreign Affairs.....	616,910	0	0
Marine and colonies....	6,200,000	0	0
War service ordinary...	10,772,612	4	0
Supplement.....	667,537	10	0
Treasury	3,880,000	0	0
Home department.....	8,800,000	0	0
Law and Police.....	1,403,786	16	0
Contingencies.....	788,918	17	14
Total	75,000,000	florins	

To this sum must be added 5,000,000 of florins already voted.

To raise the 40 millions deficient in the revenue, the treasury shall emit bills bearing *seven* per cent interest.

ITALY.

Roman Catholic American Bishops.—As the Catholic religion makes considerable pro-

gress in America, his Holiness has thought proper to appoint several of the missionaries there, to be titular Bishops of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c.

Earthquakes in Piedmont.—Turin, June 10. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Apia, magistrate of La Tour, dated 25th May, addressed to Mr Vassalli Landi. Since my last, May 10, we have had but two shocks which have been in any degree violent; they both took place on the 23th, the first at 2 A. M. and the second at ½ past 5 P. M. The nights, for some time prior to these shocks, were particularly calm, especially the two nights immediately preceding. On the 22nd, at a quarter before 11, we had a slight shock; and on the 24th at 3 P. M. an extraordinary storm of rain, pouring down in torrents, accompanied by tremendous thunder. Some people assure me, that last night, at 12 and at 2 o'clock, they heard two violent claps of thunder; which however I did not hear, myself. Yesterday evening at 9 o'clock, and this morning, at 8, we experienced a slight shock, of the first description, and about an hour after we heard a hollow noise; we have all been obliged to quit our huts, in consequence of the heavy fall of rain of yesterday, which had nearly inundated them, exclusive of the humidity it occasioned, which of two evils made us chuse the least.

State of the Monks.—Genoa, March 26. We hear from Lucca, that by a decree of March 21, all alien monks who arrive in Lucca, after March 10, shall be allowed to stay only twenty-four hours. Monks native of that principality, who are in foreign parts, shall not be allowed to return to their country, unless they are provided with a passport, which will be granted only on the demand of two respectable persons, who are to be answerable for them. Those Luchese monks who have no means of subsistence, shall receive grants of lands, in the principality of Piombino, which they are to reclaim from their rude state and to cultivate.

Treasure discovered.—Trieste, May 15, 1808. The following singular occurrence has become the general topic of conversation. Some short time ago an old Greek merchant died at Fiume, among whose papers the following extraordinary document was found written in the *Illerian* language (which according to report he received from his father or from some clerical friend when on his death bed, with an injunction to be particularly careful in its preservation.) On the merchant's dying, it was deemed expedient to open it, and it was found to contain the following information. "In a certain place near the town (the spot being very particularly described) an immense deal of money lies buried; after digging a considerable depth, a stone flooring will be discovered, after this shall have been removed, a number of human skeletons will be found, under which a second stone flooring will appear, on the removal of which a wooden door will be discovered, sealed and well secured with locks, which when opened will lead through a subterraneous passage to the place where the above mentioned wealth is deposited." The government of Trieste thought proper to transmit an account of the above document to the court at Vienna, and received for answer, that they considered it as a mere simple story, and that they should not trouble themselves about the discovery as it did not deserve their attention; upon this some persons at Trieste undertook jointly to defray the expenses in order to investigate the matter. On their commencing the operation every thing was found to agree exactly according to the description in the above document, until they discovered the door, of which notice was given to the government, which prohibited its being opened, placed a regular guard over it, and sent a particular detailed account of the transaction to the court; curiosity has ever since been on the wing as to the result of the opening of the door, and the contents of the subterraneous passage. We have at the same time omitted to mention, that among the skeletons and the second stone flooring, a *bier* and several valuable curiosities were found exactly as described in the document above mentioned. *Rotterdamische Courant.*

Priests, &c.—Florence, May 13.—M. Reuilly, prefect, has sent the following instructions to the constituted authorities of Tuscany:—The principles of a wise government demand an union of all the cloisters in the whole of Tuscany.—The priests who dwell in them, are not to be driven out of them; but a number of them are to be collected into several cloisters, where they may live according to their prescribed rules.—Those who are not natives of Tuscany, and have not spent ten years in a Tuscan cloister, are to return to their native country. All of both sexes who have laid aside their monastic vows, are to enjoy a pension of 500 francs during their several lives. Those who are more than 60 years of age, are to receive 600 francs. The lay-brothers and sisters are to be allowed 250 francs; and those who are already 60 years of age, 300 francs.

EVENTS AT ROME: POPERY IN DECAY.

*** *Notwithstanding the following statement of events, it is whispered that several of the Cardinals met in a Conclave before their departure and entered a protest against the violence by which they were expelled from their duty, as attendants on the head of the church.*

The Pope and his Protest.—Rome, April 28th. His Holiness persists still in the same dig-

position with respect to the concessions which have been required of him.—Towards the end of the last month, his Holiness addressed, through his secretary of state, the following circular letter to all the cardinals who had orders to quit Rome, conceived in these terms. —"His Holiness, our master, has commanded his secretary of state, Cardinal Doria Pamfili, to make known to your eminence, that his heart has been penetrated with the most poignant grief, on being informed of the order being sent by the French general to so many members of the Sacred College, to quit Rome within three days. His Holiness, who clearly sees that this measure tends to overthrow the empire of the church, since those members are removed from his person who are necessary to the direction of his affairs, and at last his minister, his vicar cannot in conscience permit this departure. He prohibits, therefore, every one, upon his oath of obedience, to remove from Rome, unless absolutely compelled by force; and his Holiness foreseeing this case, that after having torn your eminence from his bosom you might be left at a certain distance from Rome, is of opinion that you should not continue your journey, unless compulsion shall be used, to the place designated to you; in order that it may be a matter of public notoriety, that your removal from the head of the church has not been voluntary, but from compulsion. The virtues of all individuals who have received the order to depart, alone support the afflicted soul of his holiness, and are a pledge to him, that, according to his example, they will support persecutions with patience, and that the sentiments of the Sacred College, far from being weakened, will be strengthened." —Though this note had been sent to the Cardinals before their departure, it did not prevent some of them from going voluntarily to the places pointed out to them. M. Lefebre, who, after the departure of M. Alquier, remained in this city, in the quality of chargé d'affaires from France to his Holiness, has just set out to Paris, carrying with him all the papers and archives of the legation.

Rome, May 21.—In *The Courant* of this city there is the following important decree: "Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and by the constitution, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Rhenish Confederacy, considering that the present Sovereign of Rome has constantly refused to declare war against the English, and to co-operate with the kingdoms of Italy and Naples, for the protection of the Italian peninsula; that the interest of the two kingdoms, and the relative situation of Italy and Naples, require that their communication should be interrupted by no hostile power; that the gift of the lands which compose the Ecclesiastical States was made by our illustrious predecessor Charlemagne, for the benefit of Christendom, but not for the succour of the enemies of our Holy Religion: therefore have we, upon consideration of the demand for passports made by the Romish Ambassador at our Court, on the 8th of March, decreed, and do decree, as follows:—[Here follow the different articles of the decree, uniting the provinces of the Papal territory to the kingdom of Italy, and presenting various local regulations as to their government.]—In pursuance of a second decree, all cardinals, prelates, and other officers of the Romish court born in the kingdom of Italy, must return to the place of their birth before the 5th of June, on pain of forfeiting their goods. At Ancona, on the 11th of May, the Papal officers were already dismissed.

Answer of His Eminence Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to the Note of His Excellency M. Champagny. Addressed to M. le Fevre, Chargé D'Affaires from the Emperor of France, dated April 19, 1808.

After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the dispatch of the said cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above minister.

The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, first secretary of state, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments on its contents; beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His Holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions, in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would, from the first, have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities: but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty and his conscience; both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which differs but in name; its nature, however, does not except any prince, to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

His Holiness feels, moreover, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to Car-

dinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, pointing out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no government, no nation, from the contingency of becoming one. If, then, his Holiness declined from conscientious motives to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the minister of the God of peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common father in arms against his children, and the head of the church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the catholics of those powers against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely. How then can his Holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

His Holiness, unlike other princes, is invested with a twofold character, namely, of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated evidence that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagements which would lead to results militating against his first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the head, the propagator, and the avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into any offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers upon which His Majesty may think proper to make war; since the Italian States, now dependent upon His Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic prince; thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther, it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

Thus is the head of the church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interests of religion, to be entered into by the head of that religion. His Holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter into the league; he would announce, by such a resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his Holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the theatened loss of his temporal dominions.

Heaven is witness of the purity of his Holiness' intentions; and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived so extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise, and to be in peace with His Majesty, he manifested in his note of the 28th of January last, his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply; His Majesty, however, does not practise all those condescensions, which he might practise towards the holy See; he persists inflexibly in demanding what his Holiness neither can nor will accede to, namely, in binding him to a war, and to a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing the tranquillity of Italy. What can Italy have to fear, if his Holiness should not enter into the proposed league?

Surrounded as the Papal dominions are by those of His Majesty, no rational fear could be entertained but of the ports; yet his Holiness having offered to shut them, during the present war, against the enemies of France, and to guard the coast, he thus proposed to contribute, as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, His Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal dominions, respected by all, even the most powerful monarchies, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the government, his Holiness will be unable to prevent this spoliation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evil which His Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection, his Holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence, or by obstinacy, but to preserve the independence of that Sovereignty which he ought to transmit, uninjured, to his successors, as he received it; and to maintain, in its integrity, that conduct which may secure the universal concurrence of all princes, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his Holiness will receive consolation from the words of his divine Master—'*Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake.*'

With respect to the article relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alleged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him;

presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years, his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals in the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Counsellors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Legate, and to his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motives assigned in M. Champagny's note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal His Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations; after having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubdued patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults; after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French; after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment; and seeing these insults, these contempts, these violations, increase with every hour, his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recal of his Legate, in order to overthrow, at least, in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

In this very recal, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed, along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for His Majesty, that could he but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome, and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness, the Legate might continue, in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions.—But His Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of receding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of the Pontifical Representative.

It is not, therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor; it is the Emperor who chooses to declare war against his Holiness; and not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to raise in his spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff, in the assurance, according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate having given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumed its doctrine in all its integrity.

His Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken in its true principles, without asserting rights, which it does not, and cannot possess; nor become schismatic, by separating itself from the Catholic Unity.

It is not then—the repetition is important—it is not his Holiness who seeks the rupture. A pacific prince, notwithstanding he was obliged to witness the spoliation, in defiance of all right, of his states of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; notwithstanding his enormous expense of maintaining French troops; notwithstanding the usurpation of his capital, the usurpation of almost all his sovereign rights; notwithstanding the violent dismissal of so many spiritual persons, composing his Holy Senate; and notwithstanding all the other acts, by which his dignity has been degraded, all that his Holiness did, was to command his people, when the French army entered Rome, to shew it respect; all that his Holiness did was to receive it in the most hospitable manner, and implore of His Majesty, in the meantime, relief from so many aggravated evils; and all that his Holiness now does in this extremity is, to mourn between the vestibule and the altar, invoking the pity of heaven upon his people, and that by a return to better counsels, the most potent Emperor Napoleon will not suffer the inheritance of the Roman See, given by Providence to the head of the Catholic Church in full enjoyment, to be lost and rooted out.

Thus has his Holiness made war! Thus has he conducted himself to the present hour towards His Majesty, however distressing and unfortunate has been the result. Still his Holiness will cherish the hope that His Majesty, rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition, will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of 28th January. If, by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and His Majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the States of the Church by right of conquest, overturning the government in consequence, his Holiness will be unable to remedy such fatal occurrences, but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his Holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an

awful visitation of that God from whom all sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the Head of the Church.

Bowing, in that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting that the Creator and Redeemer willed these things, and that all concurs to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.

This is the answer which the undersigned is commanded by his Holiness to give to the note of M. Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency.—(Signed) CARDINAL GABRIELLI.

Incorporation of Tuscany with the French Empire, with Naval Projects of the French Government.

On the 24th of May, the Prince Arch-Chancellor, presiding in the Sitting of the Senate, appointed the State-Counsellor, Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Minister of State, to lay before them the grounds of a *Senatus Consultum*, for uniting Tuscany with the French Empire; and M. Semonville spoke in the name of the Commission of the Senate, which unanimously voted for this incorporation. The following is a summary of the assigned grounds :—

The whole coast of the Mediterranean sea must form a part of the French territory of the great empire. The regions, the coasts adjoining to the Adriatic, are united with the kingdom of Italy; all those which lie along the Mediterranean, which are adjacent to our territory, must be united with the empire of France. From Leghorn to Toulon, to Genoa, to the department of Corsica, is not farther than from Leghorn to Milan. The commerce of the Mediterranean, whatever may be the opposition of the Tyrant of the seas, shall be necessarily under the influence of France. The very same first principles, in consequence of which Genoa was incorporated with France rather than with the kingdom of Italy, also require that Leghorn be made a part of that empire. The kingdom of Naples, which lies both on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, constitutes a distinct kingdom, subject, however, to the same federative system, and to the same state policy.

The port of Leghorn has given constant reasons of complaint to France. The port, appertaining to a territory governed by a weak prince, had fallen under the influence of England, and was become one of the principal inlets for her commerce. In different instances, without wishing to violate the neutrality of the Sovereign of Tuscany, it became necessary for divisions of French troops to enter Leghorn, to confiscate the English merchandize there. These violations of territory, however necessary, are always disagreeable; and since Leghorn cannot be under the influence of France and England at the same time, it must become a part of France. Besides, Leghorn and the Tuscan territory produce sailors for the extension of our marine; through its whole extent shipbuilding is carried on, and in the same proportion must the means be increased of providing seamen for manning them. If, as of late, a squadron was created at Toulon, as if by a miracle, and if, contrary to the ideas of all those who are acquainted with the sea service, we found means to equip a numerous squadron, which Adm. Gantheaume commanded with so much ability, and for which he obtained so much renown, by the skilful manœuvres by which he frustrated the plans of the enemy—which having supplied with men, provisions, and warlike stores, Corfu, the key of the Adriatic, menaced by an expedition already on its way, thus rendered fruitless, and which, on its returning voyage, capturing many considerable prizes, braved all storms, and exercised the crews during a difficult voyage of three months—if all these advantages have been gained, they must be partly ascribed to the incorporation of Genoa, which numbers many of her sons among the good seamen of that squadron.

The sons of the Arno are invited to glory, his Majesty having decreed that Spezzia shall be a military port; the docks, the works of the arsenal, and the forts, both on the sea and land side, are already marked out; and before the end of the present year, six ships of two or three decks shall be put upon the stocks.

It would not be proper to establish such considerable works at the extremities of the empire, if a foreign power were placed at the very gates of that arsenal. Spezzia shall become a second Toulon in the Mediterranean; on the whole coast there abound iron, timber, provisions, and useful hands; the provisions, the iron, and the men surrendered up, must become French. France and the Continent, which are desirous of restoring the balance of power on the ocean, have the selfsame interest in the prosperity of the new maritime department of Spezzia. The incorporation of Tuscany is a necessary consequence of that grand plan.

This union is also the interest of Tuscany, which, under the sway of its little princes, was governed without system, without vigour, and was perpetually infested by the Barbary Powers. The time is passed, in which it was believed that people were made for kings, not kings for people.—Lands, pastures, and forests may become property, but no persons can possess a kingdom as if it were a farm. These disastrous consequences can no longer take place in great states. It is in vain then that objections are made to

the great extension of the empire; the communication by land, now that neither Alps nor Appenines, oppose it, is as easy from Leghorn to Paris as from Paris to Nice. It has been the policy of European states to subdue the most distant countries, in order to obtain new commercial and maritime resources: why then should we neglect those resources and acquisitions which are so valuable to us? The territory of the Medicis, the country of the sciences and the arts, must form an immediate part of the French Empire.

The Dukedom of Urbino, Camerino, and the Mark of Ancona, lying on the coast of the Adriatic, fall under the influence of Venice, and must necessarily be united with the kingdom of Italy. This is also accomplished, and the considerable works in the port of Ancona will afford the opportunity of fitting out there ten sail of the line, to secure the freedom of the Adriatic Sea, of which Ancona shall be the harbour, and Venice the naval arsenal. Before the end of this year five sail of the line shall be lying in the roads of Ancona, in that dangerous sea, which to the English presents only hostile shores, and where they will be obliged to maintain six ships of the line, if they attempt to counterbalance our power. No; the war shall not be eternal, in spite of the blind fury which cherishes that inhuman and senseless principle in the Cabinet of London. Every where French squadrons are forming, and our naval power in the Scheldt is already very considerable. In a few days there will be in the roads of Flushing and Antwerp a fleet of 30 sail of the line; that on the coast of Britanny will be still stronger. Besides that we have the allied Russian squadron at Lisbon, where there are already a division of several new ships of the line in the best states, which the rapid advance of the army under General Junot placed in our hands.

"The events in Spain have converted a declining and badly conducted monarchy into a constitutional and energetic government; the dock yards at Cadiz, Ferrol, and Carthagena have felt this already. Toulon, Spezzia, Venice, all the resources forthcoming from Holland, Spain and Italy, are in operation; WE MUST HAVE SHIPS, and these last named countries have no deficiency either of iron or of timber and hemp, for building or rigging them.

"A decree has been issued from the Emperor for the incorporation of Tuscany, on the principle of the necessity for completing the system of the great empire, and for rendering the naval administration of France harmonious throughout all the members of the great confederacy. Without the incorporation of Tuscany, there could be no immediate communication with Naples, and our relations could not be maintained with her, but through the medium of states subsisting under other governments, from which it might be feared that the guidance and influence might be lost, which must be exercised towards such states, to place the coast and sailors in a state of opposition to the common enemy.

The following is the Decree of the Senate, passed in consequence of this exposition:—

Art. 1. The Dukedoms of Parma and Placentia united to the French empire, under the name of the Department of the Taro; they shall form an inseparable indivisible portion of the French territory, from the period of the notification of the present Senatus Consultum.

2. The states of Tuscany are united to the French Empire, under the names of the Department of the Arno, the Department of the Mediterranean, and the Department of the Ombrona. They shall form an indivisible portion of the French Empire, from the period of the notification of the present Decree.

3. The laws which govern the French Empire shall, in the Departments of the Arno, the Mediterranean, and the Ombrona, be made public before the 1st of Jan. 1809, the period from which the Constitutional Government for these Departments shall take its commencement.

4. The Department of the Taro, and that of the Arno, shall each have six deputies in the Legislative Body of the department of the Mediterranean three, and the department of the Ombrona three; which will raise the number of the members of the body to 34.

5. The Deputies of the Department of the Taro shall be chosen and named without delay, and shall enter the Legislative Body before the Sitting of 1808.

6. The Deputies of Departments of the Arno, of the Mediterranean, and of the Ombrona, and enter the Legislative Body before the Session of 1809, &c.

SPAIN.

Charles the Fourth.—The late, or rather the present King of Spain, is by no means a prince destitute of capacity. As little is he oppressed by the infirmities often incidental to age. In fact, he is not yet sixty years old, and possesses as much activity of body as any individual at his period of life. That he has been in the habit of devoting too much time to the pleasures of the chase, is true; but so did the late king, his father, who, nevertheless, was exceedingly beloved by his subjects; and whose memory is deservedly cherished in Spain. Philip, Duke of Calabria, the eldest brother of Charles the 4th, laboured under an incurable imbecility of mind, and was

on that account, set aside from the succession to the Spanish monarchy. He died at Naples, where he was left by his father, in 1759, when Charles the third succeeded to the crown of Spain. The present king was married at the age of seventeen, in 1765, to his cousin, Louisa Maria, Princess of Parma, and daughter of Don Philip, youngest of all the sons of Philip the 5th. Her mother was the eldest daughter of Louis the 15th, so that she descends on both sides from the house of Bourbon. That her conduct, as a queen and as a woman has not been exempt from reproach, may be admitted. But only the brutality of an upstart sanguinary tyrant, accustomed to treat his victims, however exalted their rank, with the most cruel indignities, could impel Bonaparte, in the eyes of all Europe, to insinuate her infidelity to the king her husband, and to proclaim or rather to assert, the consequent illegitimacy of the Prince of Asturias. The baseness, perfidy, and infraction of every thing sacred among men, which has marked Napoleon's whole conduct to the Spanish royal family, has no parallel in modern history.

SWEDEN.

Military Difficulties of the Country.—Borgo in Finland, Feb. 28, 1808. The following extract from a letter written by an officer in the Russian army may convey a faint idea of a winter campaign in these Northern regions. "Five days only have we crossed the *Rubicon*, (the Kynsen, which divides itself into ten streams, like the Rubicon), under the command of his Excellency Count Buxhowden. We are now seventy-two versts from the Russian frontier. Those who are unacquainted with the scene of war, will not perhaps wonder at the rapid progress of the army. In order to form an adequate idea of the merit of the Russian soldier, and of the talents of our gallant general, you should have seen those stupendous granite rocks which cover the surface of the country, leaving only narrow paths hanging over precipices, and leading frequently to immense lakes of snow ready to ingulph the unwary. The mere travelling over these rugged paths, in sledges drawn by two horses, is attended with considerable danger. But to this must be added the intrenchments and covers which the nature of the country offers; the resistance of the natives who are all marksmen, the immense forests of fir-trees, which, to us, are perfect labyrinths, and from which, or from behind their rocks, the Swedes pick off our men at pleasure. With all these obstacles, we have to encounter a most intense cold, the barometer (Reaumur) being to day at 21° below the freezing point, and we are almost blinded by storms of snow which are driving about."

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, July 26, 1808.

All coursers the first heat with vigour run;
But, 'tis with whip and spur the race is won.

If Humanity *will* investigate politics, she must either lay aside that sympathetic spirit which is her most noble distinction, and steel her heart against the effects of the calamities she beholds, or she must avert those benignant looks accustomed to be the solace of sufferers, from a full sight of the woes attendant on the rage of war, and flatter herself that the miseries of mankind have been magnified by report. The benevolent mind with great difficulty conceives,—rather, cannot possibly conceive—the existence and the influence of that animosity which affords the hardened soldier an enjoyment in destroying the peaceful inhabitant of the humble hut; and delights, in the shrieks of those whom he distresses by every mean that has been studied by his sanguinary imagination. The soldier, who, exhausted by a long march, and consequent fatigue, demands refreshments, however harshly, finds an excuse in the necessities of nature: but wherefore repay with slaughter the kindness he has received, and set fire to the cottage wherein he has reposed? Why forget the affections of his race, and overwhelm in one common destruction domestic property and domestic relations, the affectionate mother in her chamber, with the sleeping infant in its cradle? At the contemplation of scenes so barbarous, Humanity shrinks behind Justice, and when the stern Goddess assumes that dignity which becomes the execution of her office, and grasps that sword which terrifies under the name of Retribution, when she appears as the Divine Nemesis on the field of blood, Humanity lays her finger on her lips, in silent adoration of feats which at once rouse her sympathies to horror, and bend her convictions to admiration.

We do not only ask, whether it be true, as Buonaparté has assured Ferdinand, that *eleven thousand* of his Spanish subjects had fallen a sacrifice to the necessity of self defence by their French *friends and allies*, but we ask whether it be true that, the French in Madrid destroyed nearly a *thousand* more after a proclamation of peace, and on the morrow after the popular commotion of the second of May?—We believe it: and we have our account from those who beheld the bloody fray. Can we then wonder that "*Vengeance for the Spanish Blood shed at Madrid*," is become the watch word of the Spanish nation? Can the Divine Nemesis forbear to unsheath her sword, when called on by such an atrocity? We ask, too, whether it be true, that a number of villages in

the neighbourhood of Saragossa were burnt by the French, and whether every soul was destroyed, either by the sword, or by fire? If it be true, can we wonder that when these troops were surrounded by the fathers and the sons, by the brothers and the husbands, by the lovers and the relatives, of those whose blood still distained them, they should suffer that same sentence of extermination which they had executed?—if they had been deaf to intreaties, why should their own intreaties be heard? if blinded by their fury, they had seen no suppliant, if neither the bended knee of age, nor the lifted hand of innocence, had moved their hearts to pity, why should pity move the hearts of those who beheld on them the spoils of their friends, and the still reeking blood of those who were their other selves?

—Oculis postquam sævi monumenta doloris
Exuviasque hausit, furiis accensus, et ira
Terribilis: Tunc hinc spoliis indute meorum
Eripiare mihi? Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas
Immolat, et pœnam scelerato èt sanguine
sumit.

. . . . . .

An orderly relation of the present rising in Spain, would commence much earlier than is usually supposed. When the Spanish army was decoyed out of Spain, the Panorama hinted at approaching events; and it should seem that, from the accomplishment of this exploit by Buonaparté he had been *closely watched* by those whom it concerned. Nor was this duty entrusted to mere venal *spies:* a noble general, one of the best, among many good, was, himself, at Paris, at St. Cloud, &c. saw with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears. The correspondence between Buonaparté and his brother Joseph, at Naples, must have been some time in progress: but whether the purport of it was divined by the officer we allude to, we are not able to say. Certain it is, however, that directly as he discovered the intention of Buonaparté to visit Bayonne, he wrote to his principal friends, advising them of the necessity of preparing for resistance. He, himself, followed his letters with all speed. To this officer Murat wrote in the most pressing manner, with almost unlimited offers: but his answer was, that "he had committed himself with his country; and with his country he would stand or fall."

Whether the communications of this General had any effect on the motions of the Prince of Asturias, or whether those obscure events of the Palace, were moved by other springs, we confess our ignorance. We content ourselves with stating for the present, that RESISTANCE AGAINST BUONAPARTE WAS MEDITATED LONG BEFORE IT BURST OUT. This accounts for its appearing almost all over Spain at the same time: and this is the foundation of OUR hopes, that a LONG resistance may be expected. We are known to be warm in the cause, and therefore may be allowed to say, that we build less on local exploits, and local victories, too, than some others do: the effects of these may be transitory; the Fortune of War must be fluctuating; Victory scorns to be chained to the car of any human Power;—but, if the preparation, the basis, be broad, deep, capacious, it will be permanent, and France will lose battalion after batallion, army after army—— IN VAIN! The face of the country is perfectly well calculated for resistance;—if the hearts of its inhabitants are determined on prolonged resistance, not all the efforts of Gallic skill can contract the period of opposition. We dread Gallic perfidy: but Gallic force we contemn.

. . . . . .

But the Panorama must turn its attention as well to the proud invader, as to his brave and hasty opponents. In our opinion he is now acting under the combined disadvantage of several errors.

These three things are remarkable in Buonaparte's attack on Spain.——

1. He never before had to contend with a PEOPLE, but always with a GOVERNMENT. In that government he always had secured a *party to favour his views:* the least service he derived from his partizans was correct intelligence, TRAITEROUS INTELLIGENCE: whereas, at present, he contends against a people, who happily for them, have no governor, to warp their opinions, or to *soften their ferocity*—we shudder at the thought! but the fact is the same, whatever be our feelings. Neither can he bribe the majority of the people, or of their councils: they are too distinct: and thus their non-union may prove to be a blessing, instead of a disadvantage: *he must find traitors every where, to insure his success.*

2. He never before made RELIGION a stalking horse to his ambition, but always avowed boldly that *indifference to all establishments* which, to say the least, was not viewed in an unfavourable light by those who suffered under pains and penalties, because they maintained a conviction not patronized by the state. In some places, this was a galling yoke: in others it was more tolerable: in all it was a source of divisions, and afforded plausibilities and pretexts for intermeddlers, crafty and nefarious.

3. He never before was ANTICIPATED, (Britain excepted) he always gave the attack, never received it. In the present instance, the insurrection has burst out, about two months, perhaps, before he was prepared for it: he was not in complete possession of the strong holds of Spain, of her arsenals, of her fleets; or of her OPINION, which is of more consequence than every thing else, to a new reign. He has therefore, been obliged

to hurry his proceedings at Bayonne; to form a hasty Constitution for Spain, *out of that kingdom*, which from that very cause conciliates no true Spaniard. He has been obliged to overlook the distinctions between the provinces—but, *he will not persuade the provinces themselves to overlook them.* The Spaniards have good memories, especially where their honour is concerned: and should they be overcome for a while, *they will prove on the first favourable occasion, that they possess the power of* REMINISCENCE *in perfection.*

He never before attacked a kingdom assailable only on one side. In attacking Spain while Britain commands the ocean, he is limited to his choice of means: he can advance only by the Pyrennees: he can form no fresh passes in those mountains: he must penetrate where his enemies are completely acquainted with all his motions: where feints avail nothing, and where fixed lines of approach limit his energies, and defy the improvements of science and tactics. His naval plans have failed remarkably: Rosilly, at Cadiz, has surrendered the last remains of that formidable fleet which disputed, though in vain, the victory of Trafalgar: the Spanish fleet destined for Toulon, where it would have formed a counterballance to the loss of Rosilly, stopped short at Minorca, and now strengthens his enemies: not a vessel bearing his flag, insults the recoiling waves, and instead of contending for the empire of the ocean, as Louis XIV. did, in his humblest days, he suffers the cutters of the insurgents to reach England without interruption; and the British expedition of *a hundred and fifty sail*, is entrusted to the convoy of ——*two frigates!*

Another egregious blunder of this intoxicated despot, must be noticed: At the very time, when Buonaparté was intent on enslaving the most bigotted adherents to the Pope, he thinks proper to degrade the Pope from his sovereignty, to deprive him of his Council of Cardinals, and in short, to treat him with indignities which when offered to the head of the church, must needs be felt by the whole body of the church, as an offence to every part. The Pope has summoned up sufficient spirit to complain of these insults, as appears from papers to which we have given a place; but a more complete history of the correspondence to which he has been a party, is reserved for another opportunity.

The effect of these errors of Buonaparté will be felt, wherever there be a catholic who holds communion with the head of his church, to be a point of duty: wherever there is an ardent mind, capable of sympathy with the victims of deceit and violence; with those who are subjugated by pretended friends: wherever the principle of resistance against tyranny warms the human breast: and wherever a conviction of the woes attendant on foreign domination has the power of agitating the mind, and of giving those agitations effect by rising the arm in resistance and self defence.

We are perfectly convinced that if Spain succeeds in her efforts, Britain will reap the benefit of them in an incalculable degree. It may be too much to say, that Britain's salvation will be effected in Spain: but we are completely of opinion that no effort within the power of this country to make, ought to be withheld. The stake we are playing for warrants extra exertions, and justifies extra means of success. If ever there was an occasion for energies on a great scale by Britain, it is the present.——

We conclude by saying to our countrymen —SAVE THE SPANIARDS, AND SAVE YOURSELVES; to the world at large; SUPPORT SPAIN, SUPPORT BRITAIN: BEHOLD YOUR LAST HOPE, AND WHILE YOU BEHOLD, SUPPORT IT.

We adhere to the old fashioned principle *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*: it may be, that these blunders are only the forerunners of more: that the liberation of the human race is at hand, and that the Colossus, shaken by the earthquake, reels—*mole ruit sua.* But whether this be so, or not, this we know; that while our souls are our God's our lives are our Country's; and

When we fight to save our Country,
We fight the Cause of Heaven. The Man that falls,
Falls hallow'd—falls a Victim for his God!

* * * * * *

Spanish politics have engrossed the public mind during the month: but we are not insensible to what passes in other parts of Europe. Austria is uneasy: Italy is almost ready to wish she had virtue enough to contemplate the means of deliverance: Russia is moody, and ill humoured, under her vassalage; Sweden is relieved from the pressure of warfare, we believe by convention: Denmark feels that she may call for assistance on rocks and mountains, for only rocks and mountains are left her to call upon: Prussia was;—Holland is like her king, a cripple, lost in a fog; what Westphalia will be, time will shew. If Naples had been a good thing, Joseph Buonaparté would not have quitted it; if Turkey were not a good thing, neither Austria nor Russia would desire it; Turkey has at length found out the *kindnesses* intended her at the treaty of Tilsit, and desires to renew her intercourse with Britain. America preserves her embargo! Very well!—The plains of our island are laden with corn; may gracious heaven bless our harvest, and those who gather it!

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF JUNE TO THE 20TH OF JULY, 1808.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—The Countess of Abingdon.—The lady of the Hon. Gen. A. Hope, M. P.—The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey.—The lady of Sir F. Eden, Bart.—The Hon. Mrs. Oliphant Murray.—The Countess of Caithness.—The lady of W. Manning, Esq. M. P.—The lady of G. H. Rose, Esq.—Lady Elizabeth Cole.—The lady of Sir E. Hamilton, R. N.

Of Daughters.—The lady of Major Parry.—The lady of Major Yonge.—The Hon. Mrs. Wilkins.—The Hon. Mrs. Ryder.—The Right Hon. Lady Janet Buchanan.—The lady of Maj. Gen. Moncrieff.—The Countess of Clonmell.

Still Born.—The Hon. Mrs. C. Smith.

MARRIAGES.

Lord Arthur Somerset, to the Hon. E. Boscawen, eldest daughter of the late Viscount Falmouth.

Lieut. Col. Peacocke, to Miss Tottenham.

E. Hartopp, Esq. to Miss A. E. Wrey, eldest daughter of Sir B. Wrey, Bart.

Major L'Estrange, of the King's County Militia, to Miss Jackson, of Prospect House, County of Mayo, Ireland.

Lieut. Col. Malcolm Macpherson, to Miss Ann Grant, of Dalrachnoy.

C. H. Hulse, Esq. eldest son of Sir E. Hulse, of Breemore House, Hants, to Miss M. Buller, of Morval, Cornwall.

Major Stafford, son of Col. Stafford, of the East-India Company's service, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of E. Whalley, Esq. of Winscombe Court, Somersetshire.

John Campbell Flint, M. D. of Gainsborough, to Miss Dillon, of Penrhyn.

Thomas Hanmer, Esq. eldest son of Sir T. Hanmer, Bart. of Bettesfield Park, Flintshire, to Miss Buchsale, eldest daughter of the late Dyot Buchsale, Esq.

Lieut. Col Godfrey, of the East-India Company's service, to Miss F. Silver, eldest daughter of J. N. Silver, Esq. of Winchester.

J. Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield, to Miss W. Colquhoun, daughter of the late Sir J. Colquhoun, Bart.

DEATHS.

At Southampton, Col. Heywood, Deputy Warden Ranger and Woodward, of the New Forest, Southampton.

At Clockfoldich, Lieut. Col. A. Stewart, late of the 42d regiment of foot.

The Rev. G. Smith, Rector of Patcham, and Curate of Market-street, Herts.

At Netheroven House, Wilts, Miss Beach, eldest daughter of M. H. Beach, Esq. M. P.

At Bath, Col. Lambert, of Lavington, Wilts.

Sir R. Kerrison, Knt. of Norwich.

At Richmond, Surrey, Sir John Day, late Advocate-General of Bengal.

At her house in town, the lady of Sir F. Eden, Bt.

At Gluncuthen, near Kilternau, county of Dublin, aged 109 years, 3 months, and 17 days, Valentine Walsh, farmer. This venerable patriarch enjoyed perfect health until within a few days of his death; was a keen sportsman, and a constant companion of the famous Johnny Adair, of Kilternau. He was a jolly companion, much attached to his native whiskey, of which he drank regularly two quarts every day in grog until a week before his death. His funeral was attended by above 500 persons, from the neighbouring villages.

At her brother's house, at Cranbrook, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Paine, wife of the notorious Tom Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," to whom she was married at Lewes, in Sussex, in the year 1761. She had lived only three years with this *asserter of rights*, when a separation took place, occasioned by his brutal behaviour to her, since which she has lived with her friends. She was the daughter of Mr. Ollive, a respectable tradesman in Lewes; she lived much respected, and died sincerely lamented—a firm believer in Christ and the truths of the Christian religion.

At Greenwich, Lieut. Gen. W. Borthwick.

At Waterford, Lieut. Gen. E. P. Trench, brother to the late Earl of Clancarty.

The Rev. S. Kettleby, D. D. rector of Sutton, Bedfordshire.

At Edinburgh, Col. Ross, of Balsareoch.

E. Mossom, late M. P. for the city of Kilkenny.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. Lady A. Wombwell.

The lady of Major Paston, of Appleton.

Near Eton, Admiral Borton.

Major J. Fell, of the 3d garrison battalion.

Miss E. Marsham, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham.

At Crotto, county of Kerry, Miss Ponsonby, daughter of Major Ponsonby.

At Liverpool, Mary Ralphson, aged 110 years and 6 months.

At Brighton, the Countess of Bath, wife of Sir James Pulteney, Bart. Secretary at War.

In the Isle of Man, Vicar-gen. Christian, one of the Ecclesiastical Judges of that island and diocese.

In Portman-square, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Middleton.

In Dean-street, South Audley-street, Sir Gilbert Affleck, Bart.

At Malta, Count Beaujolois, brother to the Duke of Orleans.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1808.

JUNE 28—*7th Reg. of Light Dr.*—Maj. Hon. G. H. C. Cavendish, 1st West India reg., major.

56th Reg. of Foot—Brevet lieut. col. T. Walsh, h. p. Queen's Rangers, major.

92d Ditto—Brevet lieut. col. J. Cameron, lieut. col.; capt. P. Grant, major.

1st W. I. Reg.—Maj. W. Tuyll, 7th light dr. maj.

2d Do.—Maj. gen. B Spencer, 9th garr. batt., col.

6th Ditto—Maj. T. Forbes, h. p. Macdonald's late recruiting corps, major.

9th Garr. Batt.—Maj. gen. Sir S. Auchmuty, Knt. colonel.

Brevet—Maj T. Forbes, 6th West India reg., lieut. col. in the army.

Garrison—Capt. V. Forster, from Fort George, town major of Berwick.

Hospital Staff—Surg. T. Thompson, 25th foot, surg. to the forces; surg. G. E. Griffin, 46th foot, surg. to the forces.

JULY 2—*Brevet*—Col. Wm. Simson, h. p. late Irish brigade, maj. gen. in the army.

JULY 16—*Brevet*—Maj. V. Fischer, Watteville's reg., lieut. col. in the army.

Hospital Staff—Adam Neale, M. D. and Warner Wright, M. D. physicians to the forces.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

June 13. Rev. Mr. Mence, elected Fellow; Messrs. Clay and Short, Scholars; and Mr. Drury, Exhibitioner, of Trinity coll.

— 15. First day of Act Term, Rev. J. Dix, M. A., Student in Div., New coll., admitted B. D. Rev. E. Miller, of Queen's coll.; Rev. J. Risley and R. Odell, of New coll.; Rev. P. Williams and C. Holbech, of Christ church; Rev. J. R. Ingram and Mr. J. Young, of Pembroke coll.; Messrs. T. Heber and C. Golding, of Brasenose, B. A. admitted M. A.—Messrs. C. P. Burney, of Merton coll.; G. S. Evans and W. P. Jones, of Pembroke coll.; C. Sawyer and B. Thornhill, of Christ church; G. C. Marshall and J. Thornton, of Wadham; and J. Taylor, of University, admitted B. A.

— 16. Sir M. Cholmley, Bart. and B. A. of Magdalen, admitted M. A.—Rev. J. White and W. Y. C. Hunt, of Exeter coll.; Rev. T. H. Clough, of Jesus; Messrs. R. Taylor and J. Denne, of Trinity; Rev. T. W. Tanner, of Hertford coll.; and B. Hoskyns, Esq. of Baliol, B. A. admitted M. A.—Messrs. A. Matthews, of Brasenose; W. Russell and R. Y. White, of Magdalen; J. Wood, H. Price, R. Morris, E. V. Evans, and J. Williams, of Jesus; W. Fielding, C. Dyson, E. Whitehead, and R. G. Andrews, of Corpus Christi; E. Griffin, of Lincoln coll.; W. Shuldham, W. Burdon, J. Ellice, and J. Stapylton, of University coll.; and C. H. Taylor, of Balliol, admitted B. A.

— 23. Rev. J. D. Perkins, M. A. Student in Div., of St. Mary hall, admitted B. and D. D.—Rev. T. Darke, of Exeter coll.; Rev. J. Bidlake and H. Comyn, of Christ church; Rev. W. Nourse, of St. Alban hall; Rev. W. Fookes and W. Comins, of Balliol, B. A. admitted M. A.—Messrs. J. Harman, of Merton; J. Davies, of Oriel; B. Burgess, of Exeter; W. Knatchbull, Esq.; Messrs. A. J. Wratislaw and E. Elms, of Christ church; T. Johnes and J. R. Price, of Wadham; and G. D. Pardoe, of Balliol, admitted B. A.

— 25. Rev. E. S. Radcliffe, Student in Law, of Brasenose, admitted B. C. L.

Rev. E. Ravenshaw, B. A. of Brasenose, admitted M. A.; Messrs. W. Woolston, of Exeter, and J. King, of Brasenose, admitted M. A.

— 27. Mr. J. W. Vilett, admitted Fellow; and Messrs W. B. Allen and C. Hutchins, Scholars, of St. John's.

— 28. The Heads of Colleges and Halls, accompanied by the Noblemen, Doctors, and Proctors of the University, went in procession from the house of the Rev. Dr. Parsons, Vice-Chancellor, to the theatre, when C. S. Watkins, Esq. was admitted to the honorary degree of A. M., and the Rev. Dr. Vincent was admitted to the degree of D. D. *ad eundem*. The Rev. Mr. Crowe, public orator, then delivered, with his accustomed energy and forcible eloquence, the annual speech in commemoration of the benefactors to the University. The gentlemen to whom the prizes of the year had been awarded next delivered their respective compositions. Mr. W. Cleaver, Student of Christ church, recited his Latin poem upon the subject "*Delphi*." His enunciation was remarkably distinct, and the verses were written in close imitation of the argumentative style of Lucretius. The Undergraduate's prize, given by an unknown benefactor, and the subject "*Mahomet*," was spoken by Mr. M. Rolleston, Scholar of University coll. This composition, according to our humble judgment, was highly meritorious. It was finished off with much of elaborate elegance and pointed propriety, and the heretical adventures of the Arabian Impostor were concentrated, with considerable skill, in a narrow compass. The most striking passage, perhaps, was the delicate eulogium upon "Wedded Love;" and that holy institution was emphatically contrasted with the illicit, unhallowed, and voluptuous revellings of the Mahometan Paradise. Lastly, the English essay upon "*Hereditary Rank*," was recited by Mr. C. E. Grey, B. A. Fel. of Oriel coll., and was distinguished by a remarkably elegant and perspicuous style, while the delivery of it was recommended by a manner devoid of all ostentation. All the compositions were received with testimonies of great approbation.

June 30. Rev. J. Rose, of St. John's, and Rev. R. J. R. Jenkins, of Corpus Christi, M. A. Students in Div., admitted B. and D. D. J. Bright, B. M. of Wadham, admitted D. M. Rev. J. Fletcher, of St. Alban hall; Mr G. Hancox, of Queen's; Rev. J. Hanmer, of Brasenose; Rev. W. Rawlins, of Balliol; and Rev. R. J. Spencer, of Wadham, B. A. admitted M. A.—Messrs. P. Penson, of New coll., and T. H. Yorke, of University, admitted B. A.

Mr. W. E. Hony, of Exeter, and Mr. P. Johnson, of Oriel, elected Fellows of Exeter coll.

July 7. Rev. G. Hutton, of Magdalen, and Rev. S. Smith, canon of Christ church, B. D. admitted D. D. Rev. J. J. Watson, of University, M. A. and Student in Div., admitted B. and D. D. Rev. T. Speidell and Rev. J. Natt, of St. John's, M. A. and Students in Div., admitted B. D. Rev. W. Leir, of Queen's, B. A. admitted M. A. Rev. J. Mentor, of Magdalen hall; Rev. P. Leir and Mr. C. J. Blicke, of Queen's; Rev. T. N. Blagden, of Magdalen; Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck and Rev. C. Palmer, of Christ church, B. A. admitted M. A.

Cambridge.

Two of the members' prizes of 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Messrs. J. Carr and G. Burges, of Trinity coll., Middle Bachelors, for their dissertations on the following subject:—"*Quanquam Histrionis Artem miremur, quærendum tamen, utrum Mores Hominum emendet magis, an corrumpat Scæna?*" There were not any exercises sent in for the Sen. Bachelors' prizes.

June 24. Mr. C. B. Luard, of St. John's, admitted B. A.

COMMENCEMENT, 1808.

9 *Doctors in Divinity*—Dr. H. Marsh, of St. John's, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity *(by mandate)*.—Dr. E. Pearson, master of Sidney-Sussex coll., rector of Rempstone, Notts. *(by mandate)*.—Dr. B. Wallis, of Peterhouse, rector of St. Mary Stoke, Ipswich.—Dr. T. Browne, master of Christ's coll.—Dr. H. Manning, of Clare hall, rector of Stokeintinhead, Devon.—Dr. R. Wood, of St. John's.—Dr. F. Haggitt, of Pembroke hall, rector of Nuncham Courtney, Oxf. and prebendary of Durham.—Dr. Thomp

son, of St. John's, master of Kensington school —Dr. T. F. Middleton, of Pembroke hall, rector of Tansor, Northamptons. and Bytham, Lincolns.

2 *Doctors in Civil Law*—Dr. A. Gostling, of Trinity hall.—The Rev. Dr. S. Curteis, of Queen's, master of Sunbury school, Middlesex.

2 *Doctors of Physic*—Dr. W. H. Williams, of Caius, physician at Ipswich.—Dr. T. Young, of Emmanuel, physician in London.

Dr. of Music—Dr. W. Carnaby, of Trinity hall.

10 *Bachelors in Divinity*—Rev. W. Webb, of Clare hall.—Rev. S. Becher and Rev. J. Dobson, of St. John's.—Rev. T. Armistead, of Trinity.—Rev. R. Watkinson and Rev. J. Hodges, of Emmanuel.—Rev. G. Barnes, of Queen's.—Rev. T. Hosking, of Sidney.—Rev. J. Plumptre, of Clare hall.—Rev. E. Addison of Bene't coll.

4 *Bachelors in Civil Law*—Rev. Mr. Cheap.—Mr. J. Blandford, Rev. W. P. Thomas, and Rev. J. Pitman, of Trinity hall.

4 *Bachelors of Physic*—E. Percival, Esq. of Peterhouse.—E. Knight, Esq. of Emmanuel.—E. Collins, Esq. of Pembroke hall.—Mr. J. A. Paris, a Tancred scholar of Caius.

Bachel. of Music—Mr. J. Kemp, of Sidney coll.

10 *Honorary Masters of Arts*—Rt. Hon. Lord Lowther, of Trinity, eldest son of Earl of Lonsdale.—Hon. C. F. P. Townshend, of Trinity, son of Lord Bayning.—Hon. W. Cust, of St. John's, brother to Lord Brownlow.—Rt. Hon. Marquis of Tavistock, of Trinity, son of the Duke of Bedford.—Rt. Hon. Earl of Altamont, of Jesus coll., son of the Marquis of Sligo.—Rt. Hon. Lord Byron, of St. John's.—Rt. Hon. Lord Burghersh, of Trinity, son of the Earl of Westmoreland.—Rt. Hon Lord Calthorpe, of St. John's.—Hon. H. Packenham, of Caius, son of the Earl of Longford.—Hon. W. Temple, of St. John's, brother to Lord Palmerston.

74 *Masters of Arts*—King's coll., Messrs. Yonge, Drury, Hatch.—Trinity coll., Messrs. Clarkson, White, Allott, Huddleston, Taddy, Shillito, Leigh, Haygarth, Holmes, Christie, Noel, Matthews, Flower, Moore, Gell, Trivitt, Goulburne, Gouldsmith, Courtenay, Nepean, Rogers.—St. John's, Messrs. Marriott, Blick, Hughes, Fowler, Robinson, Hamilton, Mortimer, Cludd, Gipps, Longley, Benson, Ferrers, Gyles, Tower, Towers, Bransby.—Peterhouse, Messrs. Nicholls, Herring.—Clare hall, Messrs. Ellis, Collyer.—Pembroke hall, Messrs. Hamilton, H. Marsh, W. Marsh, Griffinhoof, Hurlock.—Caius, Messrs. Lucas, Girling, Packard, Savory, Norgate.—Bene't, Mr. Herring.—Queen's, Messrs. Thompson, Ewbank, Bates, Webster, Phillips, Ward.—Catharine hall, Mr. Turton.—Jesus, Messrs. Palmer, Broadrick, Gathorne, Bridges.—Christ's, Messrs. Finch, Bradburne.—Magdalen, Messrs. Burrow, Patrick.—Emmanuel, Messrs. Coke, Blenkarne, Williamson.—Sidney, Mr. Brown.

Master of Arts by mandate—Mr. C. Burney, of Caius coll.

Master of Arts admitted ad eundem—Rev. C. Swainson, of St. John's.

July 2. Mr. J. Relph, B. A. of Peterhouse, elected Fell. of that society.

—6. Rev. W. Atkinson, B. D. Fell. of Catharine hall, elected Fell. of Christ's coll.

Messrs. A. Wilton, T. Bedford, and C. Benson, of Trinity, admitted B. A.

Rev. Dr. Mansel, master of Trinity coll. Camb., is promoted to the bishopric of Bristol, vacated by the translation of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Luxmoore to the see of Hereford.

Rev. W. Palmer, M. A. of Trinity coll., Camb., has been presented to the rectory of Eynesbury, Hunt. vacated by death of Rev. W. Cole.

Rev. J. Athow, B. A. of Jesus coll., Camb., instituted to the rectory of St. Edmund the King, in Norwich, on the presentation of A. A. H. Beckwith, gent.

Bankrupts and Certificates between June 19 and July 16, 1808, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Browne, W. and Wale, T., Manchester, linen drapers.
Davis, G. P., and Mackie, A., Philpot Lane, coffee merchants.
Frebout, L., jun., Fore Street, silk manufacturer.
Kendall, R. H., Little Carter Lane, Doctor's Commons, sugar refiner.

BANKRUPTS.

Allcot, W., Gosport, haberdasher. *Att.* Tarrant and co. Chancery lane.
Andrews, G., Mark Lane, shipbroker, *Att.* Healing, Lawrence Lane, Cheapside.
Ball, W. C., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, baker. *Att.* Williams, Staples Inn.
Beaton, E. and H., Portsmouth, butchers. *Att.* Callaway, Portsmouth.
Bell, J., Southwood Lane, Highgate, underwriter. *Att.* Jackson, Temple.
Best, B., Great St. Helens, merchant taylor. *Att.* Wilde, jun., Castle Street, Falcon Square.
Birch, J., and Robinson, R., Broughton Lodge, Lancashire, cotton spinners. *Att.* Milne and co. Manchester.
Bloom, D., Trowse Milgate, Forwich, merchant. *Att.* Barber and co. Old Broad Street.
Bradbury, W., Dotefield, Yorkshire, woollen clothier. *Att.* Shephard and co. Bedford Row.
Bradbury, W., Small Bridge, Lancashire, woollen clothier, *Att.* Milne, Rochdale.
Bucknall, J., Newcastle-under-line, liquor merchant. *Att.* Plant, Newcastle.
Bullen, R., Weymouth, butcher. *Att.* Bayley, Weymouth.
Cass, J., Scarborough, Yorkshire, cabinet maker. *Att.* Woodall, Scarborough.
Calvert, T., Lancaster, grocer. *Att.* Clark, Lancaster.
Cawley, A., Milton, Derbyshire, grocer. *Att.* Dicas, Stockport.
Chandler, N., Fleet Market, butcher. *Att.* Fletcher, Tooke's Court, Cursitor Street.
Cocking, R., Golgate, Lancashire, hatter. *Att.* Atkinson, Lancaster.
Coghlan, J., Liverpool, victualler. *Att.* Pennington, Liverpool.
Cotton, T., Threadneedle Street, insurance broker. *Att.* Bourdillion and co., Little Friday Street, Cheapside.
Crofts, J., Great Trill, Devonshire, horse dealer. *Att.* Stokes, Golden Square.
Danvers, J., Kent, surgeon. *Att.* Lansdown, Inner Temple Lane.
Davey, J., Curtain Road, Shoreditch, carpenter, *AN*, Bond, East India Chambers, Leadenhall Street.
Davies, E., Cloth Fair, woollen draper. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street, Cripplegate.
Davis, N., Paddington, dealer. *Att.* Keys, Somerset Street, Aldgate.
Davis, S., jun., Ilford, Essex, shopkeeper. *Att.* Day and co. Cullum Street, Feuchurch Street.
Delahonde, C., Esher, Surrey, distiller. *Att.* Humphries, Clement's Inn.
Delany, J., Liverpool, draper. *Att.* Davies, Fenwick Street, Liverpool.
Dovey, J., Hereford, winemerchant. *Att.* Okey, Gloucester.
Doyle, T., Threadneedle Street, mariner. *Att.* Dawes, Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
Dunn, T., Bristol, salesman. *Att.* Strickland, Bristol.
Dyer, B., Exeter, floor cloth manufacturer. *Att.* Mortimer, Exeter.
Elam, J., Brighthelmstone, Sussex, carpenter. *Att.* Evatt, Brighthelmstone.
Falconer, J., Bernard Street, dealer. *Att.* Mayhew Symonds Inn.

Francis, T., G., and T., Cambridge, merchants. *Att.* Wood, Cambridge.
Frankland, F., Bow Lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. *Att.* Lee, Three Crown Court, Southwark.
Fricker, R., Portsea, builder. *Att.* Tarrant and co. Chancery Lane.
Gale, J., Fleet Street, pastry cook. *Att.* Mathews and co. Castle Street, Holborn.
Gatty, J., Oxford Street, ironmonger. *Att.* Edison, Cooper's Hall, Basinghall Street.
Gilbert, W., Portsea, Southampton, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Soaper, Portsea.
Gill, B., Manchester, draper. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.
Goodenough, W., Hampstead Road, coach-maker. *Att.* Henson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Gray, R., Portsea Southampton, builder. *Att.* Glendinning, Portsea.
Green, R., Bishopsgate Street, jeweller. *Att.* Sparr, Holborn Court, Gray's Inn.
Green, W., Vauxhall. *Att.* Haydon, Great Trinity Lane.
Gurney, C., Liverpool, confectioner. *Att.* Windle, John Street, BedfordRow.
Hallet, W., Hereford, cordwainer. *Att.* Ward, Gloucester,
Ham, W., and Aust, W., Cow Cross Street, brass founders. *Att.* Ellison and co. White Hart Court, Lombard Street.
Harmer, S., Aldborough, Suffolk, inkeeper, *Att.* Bohun, Beccles.
Harris, J., Aberdare, Glamorganshire, builder. *Att.* Freame, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Harrison, I., Wavertree, Lancashire, joiner. *Att.* Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.
Harsnett, S., Manchester, leather seller. *Att.* Hewitt, Manchester.
Haynes, T., Gloucester, pin manufacturer. *Att.* Wilson, Gloucester.
Henry, H., Liverpool, taylor. *Att.* Griffith, Lower Castle Street, Liverpool.
Hince, C., Little Castle Street, Leicester Square, taylor. *Att.* Freme, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Hirst, J., Suffolk Lane, broker. *Att.* Sudlow, Monument Yard.
Hobson, W., Stockport, Cheshire, grocer. *Att.* Baddely, Stockport.
Holehouse, A., Union Street, Shadwell, sugar refiner. *Att.* Gatty and co. Angel Court, Throgmorton Street.
Houghton, W., Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Stanistreet and co., Leigh Street, Liverpool.
Hullah, R. A., Moorfields, auctioneer. *Att.* Irickey, Howland Street, Fitzroy Square.
Jacob, S., Portsea, slopseller. *Att.* Isaacs, Great George Street, Minories.
Joel, M., High Street, Shoreditch, dealer in glass, *Att.* Wilson, Temple.
Jones, H., Norwich, Chester, draper. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor Street.
Jones, P., Norfolk Row, Lambeth, hawker. *Att.* Keene, Furnival's Inn.
Kenfeck, P., Bristol, merchant, *Att.* Smith, Vine Street, Bristol.
Kenrison, T. A., Norwich, banker. *Att.* Simpson, Norwich.
King, G., King's Place, Stone's End, Newington, builder. *Att.* Maddocks and co. Lincoln's Inn.
Ledwell, R., Cleveland Street, New Road, cowkeeper. *Att.* Freame, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Lee, T., Liverpool, innkeeper. *Att.* Dawson, Liverpool.
Leet, M., Little Russel Street, Covent Garden, vintner. *Att.* Beckett, Broad Street, Golden Square.
Levy, S., Spital Fields, furniture broker, *Att.* Isaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate.
Lomas, J. J., and J. H., Leicester, woolstaplers. *Att.* Lawton, Leicester.
Lovell, J., Houndsditch, baker. *Att.* Parnther and co. London Street.
Maclellan, W., Preston, Lancashire, linen draper. *Att.* Blanchard and co. Preston.
Mainwaring, W., Liverpool, taylor. *Att.* Crump and co. Liverpool.
Mason, E., Great Swan Alley, Coleman Street, carpenter. *Att.* Palmer and co. Copthall Court, Throgmorton Street.
May, J., Dedham, Essex, maltster. *Att.* Denton and co. Field Court, Gray's Inn.
Meeker, W. P., Basinghall Street, merchant. *Att.* Walton, Girdler's Hall, Basinghall Street.
Moses, M., Rosemary Lane, salesman. *Att.* Isaacs, Mitre Court, Aldgate.
Mulliner, J., Birmingham, mealman. *Att.* Spurrier, New Street, Birmingham.
Nandy, C., Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, tallow chandler. *Att.* Lloyd, Kingston upon Hull.
Nelson, J., Leeds, woolstapler. *Att.* Coupland, Leeds.
Newcomb, G., Bath, jeweller. *Att.* Hurst, Lad Lane.
Orchard, G., Copenhagen house, victualler. *Att.* Loxley, Cheapside.
Parker, G., Chenies Street, Oxford Road, British wine maker. *Att.* Bruce, Billiter Square.
Parr, R., Watling Street, haberdasher, *Att.* Fisher, Bread Street, Cheapside.
Peacock, R., Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell, currier. *Att.* Vandercom and co. Bush Lane, Cannon Street.
Phillips, J., Strand, dealer in glass. *Att.* Henderson, Dorset Street, Salisbury Square.
Postles, R., Long Lane, Smithfield, victualler, *Att.* Ireland, Staples inn.
Popplewell, J., Kingston upon Hull, auctioneer. *Att.* Codd and co. Kingston upon Hull.
Price, G., Tottenham Court Road, liquor merchant. *Att.* T. and S. Nayler, Great Newport Street, Long Acre.
Pugh, W., Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, shopkeeper. *Att.* Cowper and co. Southampton Buildings.
Rackstraw, P., Tottenham Court Road, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Griffith, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn.
Reneil, H., Bristol, linen draper. *Att.* Morgan and co. Bristol.
Robinson, I., Whitehaven, mercer. *Att.* Hodgson, Whitehaven.
Roderick, W., Llanelly, Caermarthen, dealer. *Att.* Price and son, Talley, Caermarthen.
Ryley, G., Salford, Lancashire, builder. *Att.* Redhead and co. Manchester.
Salter, T., Trinity Square, Tower Hill, broker. *Att.* Crowder and co. Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
Sanders, S., Aechurch Lane, vintner. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square, Fenchurch Street.
Sanders, J., Canterbury, corn-merchant. *Att.* Mayor, Brook Street, Holborn.
Satterthwaite, T., Kendal, tanner. *Att.* Richardson and co. Kendal.
Scarrom, J. J., Winchester Street, insurance broker. *Att.* Pearce and co. Paternoster Row.
Shenston, T., Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, draper. *Att.* Thresher, Hinckley.
Shee, J., Bloomsbury Square, wine and brandy merchant. *Att.* Hughes, Bear Yard, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Sintzenich, P., Kentish Town, print seller. *Att.* Finnis, Bartlett Street, Bloomsbury.
Stanham, R., North Witham, Lincolnshire, beast jobber, *Att.* Taylor, Chancery Lane.
Stockoe, G., Sun Street, plane maker. *Att.* Pullen, Fore Street.
Stretton, W., Wadenhoe, Northamptonshire, butcher. *Att.* Sherard, Thrapston
Swallow, R., Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, Yorkshire, ironmaster. *Att.* Brookfield, Sheffield.
Touge, C., Runcorn, Cheshire, ale and porter dealer. *Att.* Crump and co. Liverpool.
Thornber, J., Colne, Lancashire, calico manufacturer. *Att.* Hardacre, and co. Sion Gardens, Aldermanbury.
Ushaw, W., Beverly Yorkshire, corn merchant, *Att.* Lambert. Hatton Garden.
Watkins, J., Chepstow, Monmouth, draper. *Att.* Evans, Chepstow.
White, W., Blackfriars Road, white lead manufacturer. *Att.* Swaine and co. Old Jewry.
Whitehead, J., Manchester, cordwainer. *Att.* Kearsley and co. Manchester.
Wicksteed, R., Cary Lane, scrivener. *Att.* Falcon, Temple.
Williams, J., Aldersgate Street, victualler. *Att.* Templer, Burr Street, East Smithfield.
Williamson, W., Gringley on the Hill, Nottinghamshire, cornfactor, *Att.* Lowndes and co., Red Lion Square.
Wilson, R., Liverpool, farrier. *Att.* Bardswell and co. Liverpool.
Wilson, J., and Sallows, J., Oxford Street, leather sellers. *Att.* Peacock, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Winterbourn, T., Aldersgate Street, cabinet-maker. *Att.* Kibblewhite and co. Gray's-Inn Place.
Wood, J., Lindfield, Sussex, victualler. *Att.* Wild, Castle Street, Falcon Square.

London Imports from June 20 to July 20.

Hides, Hambro'	No. 1330	Peas — —	bar. 161
Hemp, Petersb.	bales 341	Wine, Spanish,	pipes 1155
Iron, Petersb.	— bars 6230		butts 5, hhds. 219
Swedish —	— 21141	Port — —	pipes 964
Rags, Irish	— bags 12	Madeira pipes	373 hhds. 9
Hambro'	— casks 13	Others	pipes 190 butts 291
Italian	— — — 1004		hhds. 140
Wool, German	— — 113	Wood, Dantz.	fir pieces 610
S. America	— — 15	Norway	do. — — 1322
Cotton W. Indis,	bales 1633	Dantz.	— — deals 1067
Surinam	— — 1436	Norway	do. — 66988
Demerara	— — 873	Sugar, cks. 36791	hds. 35551
U. States	— — 222	Coffee cks. 11264	bgs. 39588
Others	— — — 849	Brandy — —	pieces 224
Skins, Calf	— doz. 1327	Gin — — —	1418
Goat	— — — 5253	Rum — —	pun. 7346
Sheep	— — — 52	Whiskey	pun. 200 cks 470
Seal	— — — 60	Tallow — —	casks 2472
Beans	— lasts 63		

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, July 20, 1808.

We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the Jamaica fleet, consisting of about 130 sail. This fleet, as well as that from the Leeward Islands, recently arrived, has come to a tolerably good market, as prices have within a few days, risen full 2s per cwt. on every kind of raw sugar. This rise is to be attributed to the distillation of sugar, instead of *corn*, and not to either a scarcity of the article, or to any export of it, at present. Rum, cotton, coffee, dye-woods, and in fact all kinds of West India produce, are in demand, and likely to be higher in price, particularly the article of cotton-wool, in consequence of very large orders for callicoes, &c. now executing at *Manchester* and *Glasgow*, for the *Brazils*, added to the certainty, *now* evident, of an open trade to *Mexico* and *Peru*, brought about most fortunately for this country, by the diabolical manœuvres of BUONAPARTE, towards his late allies, the Spaniards, but *now*, and we trust in perpetuity, his declared enemies.

The following China ships are just arrived: *True Briton*, *Henry Addington*, *Cumberland*, *Nottingham*, *Cuffnells*, *Scaleby Castle*, and *Retreat*. Their cargoes are as follows: viz. 119,795 chests; 10,426,126 lbs. of *bohea*, *congou*, *campoi*, *souchong*, *pekoe*, *twankay*, *hyson skin*, and *hyson tea*; 41,929 lbs. *raw silk*; 97,300 pieces of *nankeen cloth*; besides several other parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The East India Company have declared for sale, on Wednesday the 7*th September*, 1808, (Prompt 2*d December*) the following tea, viz. bohea 600,000 lb.;—congou and campoi, 4,500,000;—pekoe and souchong 200,000;—singlo and twankay 900,000;—hyson skin 100,000;—hyson 250,000;—including private trade and prize teas, 6,550,000. And they further declare, that they will give timely notice what other goods they will put up at this sale. At the East India Company's sale July 12th, prompt 14th October, was sold 4,100 bags black pepper, from 11¼d. to 11⅝d. per lb.; 268 bags white pepper, from 2s. 1⅛d. to 2s. 6¼d.—*Privilege* black pepper, 195 bags, 10⅛d. to 10⅝d.; 5 bags with all faults, 8⅝d. to 9⅞.—*Private Trade*, 119 bags white, at 2s. 2⅛d. to 2s. 3¼d.—Prize pepper 9⅝d. to 10⅝d. per lb. The East India Company have declared for sale, on *Friday*, *Sept. 30th* 1808.—Prompt 30*th December following*, *Company's* cinnamon, 108,000 lbs.—Tinnevally, 8000.—*Private Trade and Privilege* nutmegs, 38 chests 3 boxes; ditto and cloves, 12 chests and 6 boxes; long nutmegs, 2 boxes.—Mace, 557 lbs.—*Prize* cloves, 1500 lbs.—Nutmegs, 45000 lbs.—Mace, 9000 lbs; also other prize spices.—We daily expect a fleet of nearly *one hundred* sail from Malta, they were spoken with, about the 1st ult. near Girgenti, by a brig arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th. This fleet will, no doubt, bring a considerable quantity of Italian rags, and raw silk; both of which articles are very much wanted, the former for the use of paper makers, and the latter to give the usual employment to our poor silk manufacturers in Spitalfields, at present out of work, for want of raw silk. The China fleet as above stated, we are sorry to say, brings but a small quantity into the market. The last Mediterranean fleet brought 1500 bags of Italian rags, mostly 2ds and 3ds. they were offered at 100s, but afterwards refused *even at* 84s., which is a heavy price for articles of that kind, in the absence of stronger and coarser Hambros, &c. to work them with. Canvas rags, *clean*, have advanced, the present price being from 50s. to 60s.; and blued writing-papers, (owing to the high price of *smalts*) have risen within a few days, another 5 per cent. The arrival of some few Russian ships that wintered in the Baltic, has already reduced the price of hemp, £15 to £20 per ton; and of linseed-oil £12 to £20 per ton.

We are happy to state that the very large orders at Manchester for the Brazils, has caused the sale of nearly 8000 bags of cotton wool, *in one week*, at Liverpool, and at very favourable prices: Old Bowed, sold at 19d. to 21d.; New Bowed 21d. to 22½d. Orleans 22d. to 2s. Barbadoes 23d. to 23½d. Demarara 2s to 2s 2d. Brazils 2s 1d. to 2s 4½d. with every appearance of the market being higher. At Manchester there has been a demand for water twist, and considerable purchases have been made in weft. Thus already do we feel the result *(which we long since anticipated)* of our commerce with Brazil. —Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, are a little employed in their manufactories for the same market; and large orders have been forwarded to the potteries in Staffordshire, for earthern-ware, also to Stourbridge, for quantities of glass ware. This, however, is only the beginning of an extensive commerce to South America, which we have no doubt will wonderfully increase, when the quality of our goods is compared with that of those which the people of that country have been hitherto accustomed to receive, in very scanty supplies, from their parent states in Europe

The ribbon manufactory at Coventry, Nuneaton, &c. is nearly at a stand for want of materials. The trade of Birmingham is principally confined to the getting up of arms, accoutrements, and the home consumption. They were much elevated at a prospect of opening an intercourse with Portugal, but this continues in suspense, as far as concerns extensive concerns.

PRICE OF MEAT.*

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
June 18	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	7s. 4d.
25	6 0	6 0	6 6	6 0	7 0
July 2	5 6	5 6	6 0	6 0	7 0
9	5 4	5 6	6 0	5 8	7 0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

June 18	5	0	5	0	5	8	5	4	6	4
25	4	6	4	8	5	8	4	8	5	8
July 2	4	8	4	8	5	8	5	4	6	8
9	4	8	4	8	5	0	5	0	6	4

	St. James's.*		Whitechapel.*	
	Hay.	Straw.	Hay.	Straw.
June 18	£6 6 0	£2 6 6	£6 8	£2 4 0
25	6 10 0	2 8 0	6 0	2 5 0
July 2	6 10 0	2 8 0	6 8	2 6 0
9	6 15 0	2 14 0	6 16	2 5 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.			Pockets.		
Kent	£3 15 to £5 5		Kent	£4 0 to £5 12	
Sussex	4 0	4 12	Sussex	4 10	5 5
Essex	4 0	4 10	Farn.	6 0	8 0

PRICE OF LEATHER.*

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	23½d.
Dressing Hides	19½
Crop Hides for cutting	21½
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	39

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 112s.; mottled, 122s.; curd, 126s.
Candles, per dozen, 14s. 0d.; moulds, 15s. 0d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
June 18	40s. 6d. to 45s. 3d.		45s. 0d. to 50s. 9d.	
25	45 0	46 9	44 0	51 0
July 2	41 6	46 6	41 0	45 9
9	45 6	46 6	46 9	54 3

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
June 18	4s. 1d.	2s. 0½d.	1s. 0½d.
25	4 0	2 0	1 0
July 2	4 1	2 0½	1 0½
9	4 1	2 0½	1 0½

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us.	36-7	Cadiz, eff.	42
Ditto at sight	35-11	Bilboa	41
Rotterdam, 2 us.	11-7	Palermo, per oz.	92
Hamburgh, 2½ us.	35-5	Leghorn	40¾
Altona,	35-6	Genoa	45½
Paris, 1 day's date	23-16	Venice, ineff.	52
Ditto, 2 us.	24	Naples	42
Bordeaux	24	Lisbon	60
Madrid, in paper	—	Oporto	67
Ditto, eff.	42	Dublin	per cent 11
Cadiz, in paper	—	Cork	11½

Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

June 18	6,102	quarters.	Average	80s.	0½d.
25	3,204	—	—	—	—	83	3½
July 2	4,709	—	—	—	—	82	3¾
9	3,796	—	—	—	—	80	9

FLOUR.

June 18	11,794	sacks.	Average	66s.	11½d.
25	8,335	—	—	—	—	66	4¼
July 2	12,885	—	—	—	—	67	1¼
9	11,089	—	—	—	—	67	0¼

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

June	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.	
21	63	72	60	29,99	47	Fair
22	62	71	56	,76	51	Fair
23	58	67	54	,78	62	Fair
24	58	68	58	,92	72	Fair
25	59	69	55	30,05	61	Fair
26	56	72	57	,10	79	Fair
27	57	65	55	,10	60	Fair
28	54	57	55	,11	35	Cloudy
29	56	69	59	,18	65	Fair
30	54	69	54	,25	62	Fair
July						
1	59	69	53	,12	52	Fair
2	56	65	54	,09	66	Fair
3	55	69	53	,04	76	Fair
4	56	67	54	29,93	67	Fair
5	55	64	57	,99	86	Fair
6	56	66	59	30,15	54	Cloudy
7	57	75	61	,10	88	Fair
8	62	76	63	29,99	86	Fair
9	61	70	62	30,12	37	Cloudy
10	62	74	63	,10	57	Fair
11	63	76	69	,20	70	Fair
12	72	83	76	,15	98	Fair
13	76	92	76	,02	124	Fair
14	78	90	78	,04	132	Fair
15	69	79	70	,02	62	Fair
16	68	81	68	,02	71	Fair
17	69	83	69	,05	92	Fair
18	68	81	68	,06	104	Fair
19	70	83	66	29,85	86	Fair
20	66	73	64	,82	68	Cloudy

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock, Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in July 1808, *at the Office of Mr. Scott,* 28, *New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.*

Grand Junction, £120 ex. divid. of £2 per share for the last half year.—Ellesmere, £53 to 54.—Kennet and Avon, new shares, £4 10 prem. —Ashby de la Zouch £22—Chelmer £57.—West-India Dock stock, £152 per cent. ex. div. of £5. half yearly.——London Dock Stock, £115 ex. divid. of £2 15.—Globe insurance, £116 per cent ex. divid. £3.—East London Water Works, £48 per cent. premium.—West Middlesex ditto, £2 to £10 per cent. premium.

To Bengal, Madras, or China..... 6gs. *per cent.*
Ditto out and home..... 12gs.
Senegambia ..... 10 *gs.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Windward and Leeward Islands.... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Jamaica..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
South Whale-fishery and back..... 20 *gs.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships) 10 *gs.* ret. 5*l.*
Ditto (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
Malaga and places adjacent..... 10gs. ret. 5*l.*
Salonica, Gallipoli, &c..... 20 *gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Lisbon and Oporto..... 12 *gs.* ret. 6*l.*
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh .. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Brazil and South America ..... 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Carron, Leith, Perth, Aberdeen, Glasgow ..... } 1½ *gs.*
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Belfast, and Londonderry..... } 3 *gs.*
Limerick, Galway, or Sligo..... 4 *gs.*
Portsm. Spith. Poole, or Isle of Wight.. 1½ *gs.*
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartm. or Plym.... 1½ *gs.*
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverp. Whith. 2½ *gs.*
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, Newcastle, &c... 1½ *gs.*
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey..... 2*gs.*
Inverness, Shetland, Orkney Islands..... 1½ *gs.*
Tonningen (neutrals)..... ——
Gottenburg, Christiana, &c..... 4 *gs.* ret 2*l.*
Musquito shore, Honduras, &c..... 10 *gs.*
Newfoundland, Coast of Labradore .. 8 *gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Cape G. H. or St. Helena (Comp. ships).... 4 *gs.*
Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Waterford, or Cork..... } 1½ *gs.*
Lisbon or Oporto ..... 11gs. ret. 6*l.*
Gibraltar..... 8 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Madeira..... 6 *gs.* ret. 3*l.*
Jamaica or Leeward islands..... 8*gs* ret. 4*l.*
Un. States of America (Brit. ships).. 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
Ditto..... (American ships).... 6 *gs.*

Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.

To London..... 4*gs.* ret. 2*l.*
Lisbon or Oporto..... 8*gs.* ret. 4*l.*
United States of America (Brit. ships) 10*gs.*
Ditto..... (American ships)..... 6*gs.*
West Indies..... 8 *gs* ret. 4*l.*
Liverpool or Chester ..... 1*g.*
The Baltic, to Yarmouth, Hull, &c. &c. — ——
Bristol, Lancast. Dublin, &c. ..... ——
Poole and *Dartm.—Exeter* and *Plym.* to Newfoundland..... } 3 *gs.*
Newfoundland to Jamaica, and Leeward Islands ..... } 25 *gs.*
To Lisbon or Oporto..... 10*gs.*
To any one port in the U. Kingdom 10*gs.* with ret.
Jamaica to U. States of America.... 10*gs.*
To Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, &c. 12*gs.*
To any one port in the Unit. Kingd. 20*gs.* ret. 10*l.*
Windw. and Leew. Isl. to Un. States of Am. 12*gs.*
East Indies to London..... 12*gs.*

Prices Current, July 20, 1808.

American pot-ash per cwt.	£4	6	0	to	4	10	0
Ditto pearl.....	4	0	0		4	2	0
Barilla	3	10	0		4	0	0
Brandy, Coniac .... gal.	1	2	0		1	3	0
Ditto Spanish.....	0	19	0		0	19	6
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	5	2		0	5	4
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	14	0	0		15	0	0
Cochineal, garbled .. lb.	1	3	6		1	9	6
Ditto East-India.....	0	4	0		0	5	3
Coffee, fine ..... cwt.	6	6	0		6	18	0
Ditto ordinary	3	10	0		4	10	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	1		0	2	2
Ditto Jamaica ..	0	1	6		0	1	9
Ditto Smyrna ...	0	1	3		0	1	5
Ditto East-India	0	2	0		0	2	6
Currants, Zant .... cwt.	4	11	0		4	15	0
Deals, Dantz .... piece	1	12	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh..H.	35	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Stockholm	32	0	0		33	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	22	0	0		31	0	0
——— Scrivell	16	0	0		20	0	0
Flax, Riga.....ton	110	0	0		115	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	115	0	0		0	0	0
Galls, Turkey .... cwt.	6	15	0		7	0	0
Geneva, Hollands.. gal.	1	2	6		1	3	0
Ditto English	0	8	6		0	12	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey cwt.	12	10	0		16	0	0
Ditto Sandrach ..	6	10	0		8	8	0
Ditto Tragacanth	26	10	0		27	10	0
Ditto Senega	5	10	0		5	15	0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	105	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Petersburgh	100	0	0		105	0	0
Indigo, Caracca .... lb.	0	6	0		0	11	6
Ditto East-India	0	3	9		0	11	0
Iron, British, bars, ton	18	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto Swedish	26	0	0		27	0	0
Ditto Norway ..... Ditto Archangel....	24	0	0		26	0	0
Lead in pigs———fod.	31	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto red ——— ton	30	0	0		0	0	0
Ditto white———	50	0	0		0	0	0
Logwood chips —— ton	£15	0	0	to	16	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop—cwt.	7	10	0		8	10	0
Mahogany———— ft.	0	1	0		0	2	4
Oak plank, Dantz. —last	10	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto American——	none						
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar	30	0	0		32	10	0
Ditto spermaceti —ton	99	10	0		0	0	0
Ditto whale ———	28	15	0		0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ¼ chest	4	4	0		4	10	0
Pitch, Stockholm,—cwt.	0	12	0		0	13	0
Quicksilver ———lb.	0	4	6		0	0	0
Raisins, bloom ——cwt.	6	10	0		7	0	0
Rice, Carolina ———	2	5	0		2	8	0
Ditto East-India ——	none						
Rum, Jamaica ——gal.	0	4	6		0	5	6
Ditto Leeward Islands	0	4	0		0	4	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	0	0		0	0	0
Shellack————	3	10	0		7	10	0
Silk, thrown, Italian—lb.	scarce and uncertain						
Silk, raw, Ditto ——							
Ditto China——							
Ditto Beng. novi							
Ditto Organzine							
Tallow, English ——cwt.	4	4	0		0	0	0
Ditto Russia, white —4	10	0		0	0	0	
Ditto———, yellow —4	16	0		0	0	0	
Tar, Stockholm ——bar.	2	3	0		2	5	0
Tin in blocks ———cwt.	6	3	0		0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryl. ——lb.	0	0	8		0	1	3
Ditto Virginia———	0	0	8		0	1	2
Wax, Guinea ———cwt.	10	15	0		13	10	0
Whale-fins ———ton	28	0	0		30	0	0
Wine, Red port —pipe	90	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ———	86	0	0		90	0	0
Ditto Madeira ———	80	0	0		120	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ———	75	0	0		78	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ——	85	0	0		95	0	0
Ditto Sherry — butt	92	0	0		100	0	0
Ditto Mountain ——	75	0	0		80	0	0
Ditto Claret——hogs.	70	0	0		90	0	0
Yarn, Mohair——— lb.	0	4	6		0	9	3

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, JULY, 1808.—Grand Total, 1008.

	Of the line.	50 to 44.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	153	24	179	227	229	712
Building	51	—	15	23	7	95
In Ordinary.....	51	14	62	53	21	201

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th JUNE, to 20th JULY, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cents.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol. Short Anns.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuit.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Exched. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent
June 21		68		84⅞			18⅞			3¼ 4p	67¼	74			par 1p						3 6 p		69⅜		96⅜
22		68⅛		84⅝			18⅝			2¾ 4p					1p 1d						3 7 p		69⅝		
23		68¼		83⅞			18⅝			2¼ 4p					par 1d						7 2 5 p		69⅝		
24		—		—			18⅝			—															
25		68		83⅞			18⅝			2 p	67				par 1p						3 6 p		69⅛		96⅜
27		68⅛		84⅛			18⅝			2¾					par 1p		63				3 6 p		69⅜		
28	240¾	68¼		84⅛			18⅝			2¼	67¼				par						3 6 p		69⅝		
29		—		—			18⅝			—					—						—		69⅝		
30		68¼		84⅛			18⅝			2¼ pm	66⅞	73⅝	182½		12d						6 1 2 p	21 10	70		
July 1	241	68⅛		84⅛			18⅝			2¾ pm	67¼	73⅝			32d						par	21 10	70¼		
2		69		85			18⅝			3⅛ p		73⅝			31d						1 4 pm	21 10	70¼		
4		69		85			18⅝			3⅛ p	68				2 d						2 5 pm	21 10	70¼		
5		69		85			18⅝			3⅛ pm	67⅞				2d par						2 5 pm	22 6	70⅜		
6		69⅛		85⅛			18⅝			3¼ pm					26 pm						2 6 pm	22 6	70⅜		
7	243	68⅝		85⅛		98⅝	18⅝			3¼ pm					46 pm						4 6 pm	22 6	70⅜		
8	242¾	69		85⅛		98⅝	18⅝			3¼ pm					56 pm						5 6 pm	22 6	70¼		
9		69		85		99⅛	18⅝			3¼ pm			180¾		—						—				
11		68⅞		86		99⅛	18⅝			3¼ pm		74			45p						5 7 pm	22 6	70⅜		
12	243½	68⅞		85⅞		99⅛	18⅝			3¼ pm		74			45 pm						6 8 pm	22 6	70⅜		
13		68⅞		85⅞		99⅛	18⅝			3¼ pm		74			45						6 8 pm	22 6	70⅜		
14		69		85⅞		99⅛	19			3¼ pm	68⅛	74	180½		45						4 7 pm	22 6	70⅜		
15		68⅞		85⅞		99⅛	19			3¼ 3pm	68⅛	73⅝			45						—				
16		69		85⅞		99⅛	—			3¼					—						—				
18		69		85⅞		99⅛	19 1/16			3¼		73⅝			45 p						4 7 p		70⅛		
19	243½	69		85⅞		99⅛	19 1/16			—	68¼	73⅝	185⅜		5 pm						5 7 p		70⅛		
20	243½	69		85⅞		99⅛	19 1/16			3 p		73⅝			56¼p						7 4 5 p		70⅛		